The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI--NO. 44. MASSILLON, OHIO, APRIL 18, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1.524.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 30 a. m.	No. 5 6 00 a. m.
No. 4 3 37 p. m.	No. 1 10 02 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 32 p. m.
Local 8 45 p. m.	Local 2 45 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m.	No. 3 7 18 a. m
No. 6 1 05 p. m.	No. 5 1 20 p. m
No. 8 5 25 p. m.	No. 7 6 45 p. m
Local 8 30 a. m.	Local 3 05 p. m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a. m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4	Daily	2 08 p. m
No. 20	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
Local		12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 25 a. m
No. 11	Daily except Sunday	10 13 „
No. 9	Daily	11 48 a. m
No 3	Daily	5 48 p. m
No. 13	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local		8:20 a. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 35 Express 10:10 p m	No. 2 Express 10.36 a m
No. 27 Express 4:20 a m	No. 38 Express 4:13 p m
No. 3 Express 3:08 p m	No. 28 Express 10:32 p m
No. 5 Express 7:00 a m	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President: C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. E. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

PHILIP BLUMENSCHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills,

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.

W. A. Redmond,

Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

To the Citizens of Massillon and Vicinity.

Hear what the distinguished Dr. R. MacFarland says of the liver: That by far the greater portion of the ailments that afflict mankind can be traced to the liver is now conceded by physicians of every school. Dr. R. MackFarland in his large experience with disease has discovered a most wonderful remedy for the liver and all the effects that arise therefrom such as sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia and constipation. Hear what the doctor says. "I consider this medicine a specific for these diseases and will give $10 for a case of sick headache they will not cure, or constipation, if used as directed on the inside of the boxes. The name of this medicine is the Indian Pill—50 pills in a box; dose, one pill on going to bed." We can tell you more. They will cure rheumatism and dyspepsia every time. All we ask is a trial to convince the most incredulous. See that you get Dr. MacFarland's Pill, manufactured at Genoa, Ohio, gold yellow in color, all others claimed to be Dr. MacFarland's are frauds. Z. T. Baltzly, Massillon, only, keeps them. Ask him for reference This is the great blood searcher of the world. It clears your complexion and cures skin disease. Try them and don't fail. If from any cause you cannot get them of agents or your druggist, send to the dispensary of Dr. R. MacFarland, Genoa Ohio. Sent by mail to all parts of the U. S. upon receipt of price, $1.00

Hello, Central!

"Hello, Central!" "Hello!" "Is that Massillon?" "Yes, sir." "Connect me with the Piano Manufacturing Company's office." "Go ahead." "Hello, Bremzer." "Well, what is it?" "Have you any improvements this year on binders and mowers?" "I should say so, we have the finest binder that's in Eastern Ohio." "Well." "Why you had the finest looker and easiest running binder last year I ever saw, my neighbor cut his whole harvest with two horses, and he has a very hilly farm." "Well" "I will come down for binder and my neighbor for a mower—we will drive down." "Yes" "Say, hello," "Well", "Do you carry twine?" "Yes sir, in car load lots at Hemperly & Jacob's. We have the inside rack on twine this year. We bought early." "Good bye." "Good bye."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Ohio legislature adjourned Monday noon.

Rear Admiral William Rogers Taylor is dead.

Mr. Parnell's action in the Irish courts against The Times will be abandoned.

A case of smallpox was reported to the Pittsburg bureau of health Monday.

It is stated that Lord Salisbury will pay a visit to Prince Bismarck about Easter.

The Pope is suffering from the effects of a fresh cold and is confined to his apartments.

The president and family took a spin down the Potomac on Monday, returning in the evening.

The cokers met in convention Monday at Scottdale. They will not accept a further reduction in wages.

Edwin Booth made his re-appearance on the stage Monday evening at Cleveland. He is much improved in health.

Allen C. Churchill, a prominent Republican politician, died at his home at Gloversville, N. Y., on Monday, aged 69 years.

Mormon missionaries tramping through Hardy county, W. Va., have been warned by the settlers to get out of the neighborhood.

It is said at the treasury department that Edward S. Lacey of Michigan will, in a few days, be appointed comptroller of the currency.

Red Cloud, the Indian chief, passed through Pittsburg Monday on his way to Washington to confer with the president on the claims of the Indians.

The Warren, O., tube works, which cost $150,000 eighteen months ago, have been sold by the sheriff for $35,300. Mr. Berber of Akron was the purchaser.

While working in a shaft at Pranger's station, near Greensburg, Joseph Arundel was instantly killed by a bucket filled with clay striking him on the head.

James H. Gardiner, who discovered what was termed Gardiner's comet, in 1865, died at his home, in Newburg, N. Y., of Bright's disease, aged 40 years.

The secretary of the interior has awarded the contract for the erection of an Indian industrial school building at Santa Fe, New Mexico, to A. A. McKinzie, at $27,059.

Charles F. Hatch, president of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific railway, committed suicide in his office at Minneapolis on Monday by shooting himself. No cause is given for the act.

The committee appointed by the Pennsylvania legislature to investigate the charges preferred of mismanagement and cruelty in the Western penitentiary have concluded their work. On investigation the committee found that the charges had no foundation whatever.

An explosion occurred in the Winchester repeating arms factory at New Haven, which made a very loud noise and caused considerable excitement, but no damage was done, the force of the explosion going straight up through a funnel.

The Minnesota legislature has adopted the Australian system of voting.

All the fine-blooded horses owned by Gen. R. F. Tracy will be sold on the 16th inst.

Maj. Cmolundro, a well-known journalist, died at his residence in Pittsburg Sunday.

Ex-Congressman Chitteden died to-day at his home in Brooklyn after a long illness, aged 75.

Harry D. Welsh of Philadelphia has been elected president of the Allegheny Valley railroad.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British minister to the United States, sailed from Liverpool Saturday.

The steamer Rio Grande of the Mallory line was damaged to the extent of $25,000 by fire at her dock in New York.

It is understood that the Christian Trefz brewery, Newark, N. J., has been sold to the English syndicate for $600,000.

Charles Griffin of Utica, N. Y., a carpenter, committed suicide. His wife was leading an improper life and he became discouraged.

The Armes case has a peculiar side to it, and many think it is liable to stir up old matters that it would be better to allow time to heal.

The pedestrian contest at Pittsburg closed on Saturday evening, Noremac coming in first, Hegleman second and Connors third.

Mr. Daniel M. Lockwood, United States attorney for the northern district of New York, has resigned. He three times nominated Grover Cleveland for office.

Reddy McGraw jumped into the Allegheny river at Pittsburg Sunday to elude the police. After swimming for some distance down the river he was seen to sink, to rise no more.

Gen. Boulanger has taken a house in the avenue Louise together with stable accommodation for seven horses. It is expected that his famous black charger will arrive in a day or two.

Ward McAllister has resigned as manager of the centennial ball and banquet owing to the action of the entertainment committee in depriving him of the discretion usually vested in the holder of such a position.

The London Weekly Dispatch says that Mr. William O'Brien has instituted suit for libel against Lord Salisbury, in consequence of the latter's remarks concerning him in a recent speech delivered at Watford.

A young man said to be Harry J. Spiese shot and severely wounded Ruby Nelson in the house kept by Mrs. Henderson, 525 Michigan street, Buffalo. He escaped. The cause of the shooting is not known.

Twenty-five or twenty-six foreign glass workers passed through Pittsburg en route to [illegible] to [illegible], where they will it is reported, go to work in the new glass factory of Chambers & McKee to-day.

The annual convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' union will be held in July at Bellaire, and the delegates will be elected next month. About 165 delegates will be present, representing over 6,000 workers.

The wife of Rear Admiral Febiger was thrown from her carriage while driving along F street, Washington, Sunday evening and perhaps fatally injured. Her skull was fractured and one of her arms broken. Physicians express little hopes of her recovery.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company will furnish their employes with new uniforms about May 1.

Thomas M. Jones, general manager of the iron works of Jones & Laughlin, is dangerously ill at his home in Pittsburg.

Mr. Parnell will accept the tender of the freedom of the city of Edinburgh after he has given his evidence before the commission.

Jake Kilrain has deposited with The New York Clipper $5,000, his final deposit in the match with Sullivan, making the total $10,000.

The loss on the cotton and corn cargo of the steamer Chilian, by last night's fire at New Orleans, will reach $100,000. The vessel is not damaged.

It is now likely that DuBois will have a water works. A company has been organized by local capital and a charter asked for from the legislature.

Claus Spreckels, when asked if he had joined the sugar trust as reported in New York, replied: "I am not in the trust and never will be at any price."

Sir Charles Russell's speech before the Parnell commission is to be printed in pamphlet form for circulation through Great Britain, America and the colonies.

No. 3 furnace of the Brooks Iron company, at Birdsboro, near Reading, was blown out yesterday after a successful run of three years, to resume in a few months.

The Pittsburg milk war is about over. Ohio is sending in plenty of the fluid, and instead of there being a scarcity, the supply has been plenty for all practical purposes.

A committee appointed by the Pennsylvania legislature is investigating the charges of cruelty and mismanagement of the Allegheny penitentiary. A former official made the complaint.

Governor Beaver has respited Samuel Johnson, the murderer of John Sharpless, until June 4, and George Clarke, who murdered William McCausland in Greene county, until June 25.

The mangled remains of John Smiley, a bricklayer employed at the rolling mill in Hubbard, were found this morning on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio track, near Youngstown. Smiley had been drinking.

Twenty coal miners employed at the mines at Ætnaville, O., are out on a strike, caused by the employment of four non-union miners who are charged with "blacksheeping." President McBride is trying to fix the matter up.

George Calder, proprietor of the Fulton Cotton mill, at Lancaster, Pa., has assigned. Liabilities about $150,000; assets probably $50,000. The assignment is attributed to depression in the trade. The mill employs about 175 hands.

It is stated that the cruiser Charleston will start on her trial trip on Friday.

The N. G. P. people of Pittsburg will attend the centennial celebration in New York.

William P. Hepburn, an Iowa man, has been appointed solicitor of the treasury.

Owing to the depression in trade about 1,500 cigar makers in Philadelphia have been thrown out of work.

Governor Robinson of Massachusetts has declined the position of Cherokee commissioner tendered him by the president.

A musician named Dominguez, living on Seneca street, Buffalo, cut his wife's throat from ear to ear, and then cut his own. They were both dead when found.

The Michigan veterans have selected Wednesday, June 12, to dedicate their nine monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg. The governor and staff will be present.

The president has appointed the following Pennsylvania postmasters: Miss Bridget T. Mooney, Dunmore; D. Hamilton, Oceola Mills; W. C. Torrence, Punxsutawney.

The steamer Rockton has been chartered for the purpose of transporting the shipwrecked sailors to the United States. The Rockton is due at San Francisco on the 16th of May.

West Point is worked up over an elopement, the principals being Thomas McGrath, a good-looking soldier at the post, and Julia Mahar, the wife of Timothy Mahar of the artillery detachment.

Chief Justice Fuller has announced that the supreme court would cease to hear arguments on the 26th inst., and adjourn on that day until the 13th of May and then adjourn for the term.

Gen. Schofield has concluded his review of the papers in the case of Maj. Lydecker, and sent it to Secretary Proctor by way of the adjutant general. They will probably be sent to the president to-day.

It is authoritatively stated that the new comptroller of the currency has not been selected yet. The president and Secretary Windom will hold a conference to-day, however, and decide who shall be appointed to the position.

Applications for license to sell liquors for another year in Pittsburg have all been heard. It is believed that Judge White will not grant a single new one and will cut off many old ones. There were 1,361 applications made.

John G. White, one of Albany's most estimable citizens and known throughout the Union as the oldest malster, died in that city Tuesday after a short illness. He was born on board the ship Fair America, bound for New York, on the 29th of July, 1801, his parents having emigrated from Tyrone, Ireland, in that year.

Didn't Know it Was Loaded.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 17.—James Cook, a young man of 22, was killed this afternoon at Midlothian mines by William Patterson. Patterson had just shot a dog with his gun and, thinking he discharged both barrels, quarter of an hour afterward playfully snapped the gun at his friend. The full charge blew the top off Cook's head.

Five Years for Kidnapping.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Josie Gurley, charged with kidnapping little Annie Redmond, returned a verdict of guilty and fixed her sentence at five years in the penitentiary. Harvey Gurley, the woman's husband, is still in jail awaiting trial as an accessory to the crime.

An American Prima Donna.

BERLIN, April 17.—Marie Van Zandt, the so-called Amerian prima donna, gave a farewell performance here last night. Her audience was large, select and enthusiastic. She received frequent recalls and was presented with ten magnificent baskets of flowers.

LIVE WASHINGTON NEWS.

IMPORTANT PENSION DECISION BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BUSSEY.

The Civil Service Commission Prepared to Supply the Postoffice Department With Clerks for the Railway Mail Service. Paupers Sent Back to Ireland—Celebrating Emancipation Day.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Assistant Secretary Bussey rendered an important pension decision overruling his predecessor's decision in the case of W. H. Brokenshaw. In this case the claimant was injured by three unknown soldiers jumping on him while he was climbing into his bunk. Assistant Secretary Hawkins held that Brokenshaw was not injured while in the line of duty, and declined to grant a pension on that ground. Since that decision there have been two other similar decisions in which the question of contributory negligence was involved. Citing these Assistant Secretary Bussey says: "In the original Ammerman decision, as in the preceding case of Harrington, the department declined to recognize the doctrine of contributory negligence as an element in the line of duty and failed, therefore, to notice either the guiltiness or the innocence of the injured party. It is an immemorial and true doctrine of the common law that the plaintiff has no remedy if his negligence, in any degree, contributed to the accident of which he complains and whereby he suffered injury; but the converse of this doctrine is equally true, viz: That if the negligence of the other party was the sole proximate cause of the injury then the injured party may recover. As now correctly held by the department Ammerman was in his proper place, ready to perform such duties as he might be called upon to do, and was guiltless of any act contributory to it, inasmuch as the injury alleged as the ground of pension happened to him without any fault or neglect on his part, and hence he was entitled to a remedy for the result. That which in this particular was true of Ammerman seems to have been true with increased emphasis of Brokenshaw, the claimant in the pending motion. Brokenshaw was clearly in the line of duty—not passive only, but active duty—inasmuch as he was in the act of climbing into his bunk, the place of customary rest, which it was his duty to use and which was provided for him by the regulations of the service, when he received the alleged injury; the said injury, though not a necessary result, was as to claimant an unavoidable incident of the service, it having been caused, without provocation on his part, by three soldiers, names unknown, jumping on him while he was climbing into his bunk. He was thus in no degree a contributor to his own injury, but was merely the helpless recipient of an irresistable assault. His title to remedy is plain, but it does not lie against his assailants. It lies in the system of pensions provided for disabilities incurred in the service and line of duty. He was in his proper place, ready to perform such duty as he might be called upon to do, and the injury alleged as the ground of pension happened to him without any fault or neglect on his part."

The assignment of error contained in the motion for reconsideration of the decision in this case, filed by the attorneys of claimant, Assistant Secretary Bussey says, is sustained, and the commissioner of pensions is directed to put Brokenshaw's name on the roll of pensioners, and to rate his disability in accordance with law. In two other cases where an injury was received, which the claimant alleges was incurred "in the line of duty," Assistant Secretary Bussey holds that they were not. In one case the claimant was absent from his regiment without leave; in another, by provocation in teasing a comrade he incurred an injury, both of which are held by Secretary Bussey to have been received "without the line of duty" and pension denied.

Examining Applicants.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The civil service commission is prepared to supply the postoffice department with all the clerks in the railway mail service, and all the postoffice inspectors that will be needed in either service. Anticipating that President Harrison would not further postpone the date including these two branches of the postal service within the scope of the civil service law, the civil service commission has, at its regular examinations held throughout the country for the past three months, examined applicants for positions in the railway mail service and in the post office inspectors' service. Applicants for postoffice inspector were especially examined as to their detective knowledge, familiarity with bookkeeping and footing of accounts, in all of which things they daily come in contact in the performance of their duties. In addition, they have to meet the usual requirements of good moral character, exacted under oath of all who apply for positions through the civil service law.

In the railway mail service dexterity, accuracy in reading written addresses, acquaintance with local geography are essentials to success and upon these points especially the applicants were examined. There are in this [illegible] postal clerks and from the very nature of the service, which is one of [illegible] hardship and requires great power of physical endurance, the changes are more frequent than in any other branch of departmental service. [illegible] office department with [illegible] with which to fill vacancies an examination for the [illegible] service will be held in Washington, May 2[illegible] and in New York on May [illegible]. Other examinations for this and the departmental service will be held throughout the New England states during the month of May and at many points in the west in the same month. During August examinations will be held in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, St. Louis and at other points.

Sent Back to Ireland.

Secretary Windom has directed that Mrs. Kate Flynn and her three infant children and Mrs. Margaret Cassidy shall be returned from Philadelphia to Ireland. Mrs. Flynn came to this country to meet her husband in New York, but found the latter had deserted her. Margaret Cassidy's case is similar. She arrived in this country in 1888, and was supported by her son until Dec. 31 of that year, when he deserted her.

Knocked Down and Robbed.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., April 17.—At a late hour last night a man named Robert Aiken was found wandering about, bleeding from several wounds. He had been knocked senseless and robbed of $10 by an unknown party. He may die.

Quarantine Proclamation.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—A special to The Picayune from Baton Rouge says Governor Nichols to-day issued a quarantine proclamation to take effect May 1 in accordance with the resolutions lately adopted by the state board of health.

SEVERE NORTHEAST GALE

DOES MUCH DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN NORFOLK, VA.

Government Wires Down and the Streets and Wharves Flooded—Many Vessels Wrecked—Crops Destroyed—The Masonic Temple and Odd Fellows Hall Unroofed—Roads Impassable.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—The Sun's special from Norfolk says: Another severe northeast gale raged here all last night and to-day and continues to-night, the velocity of the wind being 60 miles on the coast and 45 here. The water banked up in the harbor to-day, flooding the wharves and many of the streets near the rivers and creeks, doing much damage. The government wires are down again all along the coast and nothing can be heard from that section. The steamer Accomac broke her shaft this morning two miles from Smithfield and went ashore in the storm. She has a large number of passengers on board, among them a theatrical company. There is no communication with Cape Charles City.

Capt. Keene, of the Luther C. Warde, reports that a mile southeast of Five Fathom shoal he passed the wreck of a schooner with her stern slightly out of water and one mast standing.

The tug Frank A. Low came up this morning with seven men, the crew and passengers of the sloop Empire, which went ashore last night at Pigs point. The sloop has gone to pieces. On her way up, off Lamberts point, the tug picked up an abandoned sloop, name obliterated.

The water in the neighborhood of Wallacetown, on the Dismal Swamp canal, is higher than ever known. The Dover farm is entirely submerged and crops will probably be a total loss. The canal bank is overflowing for miles each way, and the road will be impassable for weeks.

In many parts of Norfolk the driving rain beat into the stores, necessitating a removal of the goods. The rain has worked destruction in the Masonic temple and Odd Fellows' hall, which were unroofed in the gale of the 6th inst. It is feared that there will be considerable destruction to life and property along the coast.

BOOMERS IN A SAD PLIGHT.

They Part With Everything But Their Revolvers to Reach Oklahoma.

PURCELL, CHICKASAW NATION, I. T., April 17.—The condition of many of the Oklahoma settlers this side of the Canadian river is desperate. Hundreds are practically without shelter or money to buy food, and every day men, women and children can be found begging in the streets. They have sold or pawned their camp outfits, and though they are practically helpless they still cling tenaciously to the idea of pre-empting homesteads in Oklahoma.

All they have left is their weapons. They have held on to these through all their adversities, and now rather than part with them they will beg and steal. They believe that a six-shooter will improve more Oklahoma soil than a plow for a month or two to come. A large majority of the men down here belong to the original Payne boomers. They have been into Oklahoma time and again. They are acquainted with every foot of the soil between the Canadian and the Cherokee strip, and nine out of ten of them have not only located their claims, but have poled and staked them off.

They believe now that these claims belong to them and when the time comes they will fight for them. Marshal Jones, of Southern Kansas, who has been here several times, says he will have a bigger force of deputies this side of Oklahoma City than in any other part of the territory.

The latest news from Oklahoma border is to the effect that troops are being withdrawn from the neighborhood of Caldwell and other points on the Kansas line, and the boomers are rapidly getting ready to cross the Cherokee outlet to the northern boundary of Oklahoma proper.

Moulders Threaten to Strike.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—A very largely attended meeting was held by Iron Molders' Union No. 8, at which the proposed reduction in the shops, especially Rathbone, Sard & Co., was discussed. A resolution was adopted that the union support the men in the position they have taken, refusing to accede to a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. A lock-out affecting 600 men will probably take place within a day or two. The action of Rathbone, Sard & Co. is said by the men to have been preconcerted and the direct result of an offer made by Mr. Sard personally to the stove manufacturers' union at their last annual meeting to effect a reduction in prices this year.

Dr. Samuel W. Gross Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Dr. Samuel W. Gross, son of the renowned surgeon, the late Dr. Samuel D. Gross, died to-day at his home, 1112 Walnut street, after an illness of three weeks of typhoid pneumonia. During the mild weather in the last week of March Dr. Gross had neglected to wear an overcoat and took cold. The illness developed into pneumonia, from which he died as stated. He was born in Cincinnati, Feb. 4, 1837, and received his early education at Shelby college, Kentucky. In 1879 Dr. Gross married Miss Grace Revere of Boston, a lineal descendant of Paul Revere. They have no children.

Cadets to Parade.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 17.—Orders have been issued for all the cadets at the United States military fort to parade in New York at the Washington centennial on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and preparations are now in progress among the cadets to insure a very creditable showing. The steamer Mary Powell has been chartered for the cadets by the government.

A LUCKY MISSOURIAN.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER AT THE HANDS OF AN ENGLISH JURY,

For Shooting and Killing a Man and Wounding Another—Inspectors State That No Undue Violence Was Used in Mr. O'Brien's Case, While the Gentleman Says There Was—A Gladstonian Returned.

LONDON, April 17.—The trial of Luke Emerson, the Missouri horse dealer who in February last fatally shot one man and seriously wounded another in Oxford street, was concluded yesterday. The jury acquitted Emerson of the charge of murder and he was discharged. The acquittal of Emerson is applauded by a great many men who only a few days ago expressed their conviction of his guilt of the crime of murder. The only witnesses to the shooting were associates of or sympathizers with the man who was killed, and it was feared by Emerson's friends that the hard swearing of those vicious characters would more than offset the prisoner's steadfast contention that he had been robbed and fired the shots in defense of his life. In the course of the trial the fact was elicited beyond doubt that Robinson, the man Emerson killed, had attacked the Missourian in a cab, beating him about the head and robbing him of his money. Robinson then jumped from the vehicle and attempted to escape, but was followed by Emerson. A crowd surrounded Emerson in a menancing manner, obviously seeking to cover Robinson's retreat. Emerson, believing his life in danger fired into the mob, fatally wounding Robinson and severely wounding another man. Robinson sustained the alias of "Brummagem Bill," and was known to the police as well as to his associates as a desparate ruffian. Although the case presented to the jury was in most respects favorable to Emerson, there is no doubt that his neck was saved by the evidence of Consul Tom Waller, who testified to the prisoner's excellent character and respectable connections.

Diametrically Opposite Statements.

The report of the inspector appointed to inquire into the treatment of Mr. William O'Brien in Clonmel prison shows that the statements of the governor and warders of the prison and that of Mr. O'Brien are diametrically opposite. Mr. O'Brien has declared that he fainted under the ordeal of resisting the enforcement of the governor's order to clothe him in the uniform of the prison, while the governor and the warders assert that no undue violence was used upon any occasion. Mr. O'Brien declares that he not only fainted once but twice and that the warders were obliged to give him water to revive him. The warders, on the other hand, deny this declaration in detail.

A Gladstonian Elected.

LONDON, April 17.—The election to fill the seat in parliament vacated by the resignation of Col. Hughes-Hallett, conservative member for Rochester, took place yesterday. The polling resulted in the choice of Mr. Hughessen (Gladstonian) by a vote of 1,655 to 1,580 for Mr. Davies (Unionist).

Pardoned After Serving 29 Years.

TRENTON, N. J., April 17.—Among the lucky convicts released from the state prison by the board of pardons was Jos. P. Stewart (colored) who has spent 29 years of his life in prison. When 14 years old he quarrelled with a boy named Craig on the bank of a stream in Gloucester county, and Craig was thrown in the water and drowned. Stewart was found guilty of murder in the first degree, but owing to his youth the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Stewart's friends have for nine years made persistent efforts to secure his pardon and have finally succeeded. He is said to be of very mild and peaceable disposition, and Mr. John F. Lovett of this city, who took an active interest in his case, intends to take him into his employ as a servant. Stewart knows very little of the world and is more like a child than a man in his actions.

OHIO BREVITIES.

George Faveuner, an aged butcher of Springfield, was fatally injured in a runaway.

East Palestine, O., is preparing to build water works, having an excellent supply close at hand.

A census of Wellsville, O., shows a population of 5,260 and the city will rank as second-class.

Mrs. Mary Hazlett, widow of Maj. Hazlett, aged 91 years, died at Bellefontaine, on the 15th inst.

Minnie Wilson of Youngstown took a dose of laudanum with suicidal intent. A faithless lover was the cause. She will recover.

The wareroom, flaskroom and carpenter shop of Noble & Sherlock's novelty iron works, at Canton, O., destroyed by fire. The watchman thinks it was the work of tramps.

The meat market of Charles Williamson, in Niles, was burglarized and $7 stolen. It was found that Fred Strong, a clerk in the employ of Williamson, and a valuable horse owned by the latter, had disappeared.

The stockholders of the Ohio Southern railroad have elected the following directors: J. R. Maxwell, Rush C. Hawkins, Henry Graves, Alfred Sully and J. Lee Hu[illegible], New York; William N. Whitely and Amos Whitely and George N. Frey, Springfield; H. L. Chapman and Isaac Brown, Wellston, O.; R. R. Dow, [illegible], N. H.; H. S. Willard, Wellston, H. H. Weakly, Dayton, O.

Wanted the Entire Sidewalk.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 17.—L. P. Wilkens, while drunk, ordered Phineas Gallagher, a respectable young man, to get off the sidewalk so that Wilkens could have it all to himself, and upon Gallagher's refusal Wilkens shot him through the neck, inflicting a fatal wound.

Drowned in Chautauqua Lake.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., April 17.—While John Martin of Garland, Pa., and his half-brother, Adam Brush, of this city, were fishing in Chautauqua Lake yesterday their boat capsized and the former was drowned.

THE WANDERERS.

WHERE THEY WENT AND WHAT THEY SAW.

A Gossipy Letter Concerning a Visit in the North End of the Valley

MR. EDITOR:—Last week we made a tour of the upper end of the Tuscarawas valley for the purpose of securing a list of subscribers among the miners of that vicinity. The first place we stopped was Wadsworth, where we made the acquaintance of Mr. Wm. H Bassett, who gave us considerable valuable information in regard to the coal banks in the neighborhood. This greatly facilitated our movements in visiting the different mines, for which we are profoundly grateful to Mr. Bassett. After securing a boarding place and learning something of the surrounding country, we proceeded to Coleman's mine, situated about one mile east of the village of Wadsworth. Here we found Mr. J. P. Jordan, a very affable gentleman, as mine boss. He expressed himself as in sympathy with us and our errand, and started the ball a rolling by subscribing for the paper. We were then placed in the care of Mr. Thomas L. Davis, of Doylestown, the underboss, who conducted us through the mine and rendered a deal of valuable assissance in our circuit from room to room. This is a very large mine and an old one, having been in operation over twenty years. It is estimated that over two million tons of coal have been taken from this mine. It is a slope and runs a distance of almost two miles underground. This mine has, however, seen its best days, and at present there are only about forty men employed among whom we got twenty-three subscribers.

From here we went to Wagner's, only half a mile away, where there are two mines, a shaft and a slope operated by the Wagner Coal Company. The latter, however, is let on a contract to H. C. Ries, F. J. Ries and Chas Ries. We descended the shaft where there are from forty to fifty men at work. Here, too, we were under obligations to the boss, Mr Wm Ladyard, of Sherman, for hearty, cheering words, and an escort to direct us through the mine. In this mine we got twenty-seven subscribers, making fifty for the day's work. These two mines were dry, and it was not disagreeable to go through them. The next day we visited the Card mine, sometimes called the old North shaft, which is situated about three miles north of Wadsworth. Mr. Cyrus Evans, the boss of the mine, is a wholesouled, amiable gentleman, who treated us very courteously. There are in this mine over one hundred men, from whom we secured sixty subscribers, placing one paper in every family that was represented by these men. The mine works every day and loads twenty cars of coal per day. It is, however, nearly worked out, but the company is preparing to sink another shaft at a distance of one mile and a half from the present one. This mine is very wet, in some places the water being nearly up to our boot tops. During the heavy rains a week ago the water broke through from a deep ravine, completely flooding the mine. After leaving here we walked across the country to Clinton, and made arrangements to visit several mines next week, when you will probably hear from us again.

JAP AND NICK.

Mines and Miners.

The capital stock of the Hershey Coal Company, of Osnaburg, Stark county, has been increased from $1 000 to $2 500

The coal mines on the farm of ex-treasurer Wm. C Scott are to be reopened at an early day under the supervision of Assistant State Mine Inspector, Captain J. L. Morris, who is interested therein.—Carrollton Free Press.

A Chicago correspondent says: "Next fall may be a good one for the coal men, but this summer I look for very low prices on both hard and soft coal. Some dealers think anthracite will retail at six dollars this summer. Boyd, Stickney & Co. are receiving about all the anthracite arriving this month."...The ton of hard coal at retail in Pennsylvania will most likely be put at two thousand two hundred and forty pounds. At the same time the clause giving the informer half the fifty dollar fine (for giving short weight) is stricken out.—Coal Trade Journal.

In the Ohio legislature, according to a press report, the Hysell bill amending the mining laws passed the House Monday afternoon by a vote of 57 to 3. Section 6871 of the Revised Statutes is so amended as to compel owners, operators, or agents of all mines to keep constantly on hand within the working place of the miner a sufficient amount of timber to enable the latter to secure his prop. A failure on the part of the owner or operator to comply with the law relieves the miner from all responsibility in case of accident.

John P. Illsley, an expert who was sent by a syndicate of New York and Philadelphia captialists to Western Pennsylvania to investigate the natural gas question, has made a thorough survey of the gas fields, and reports that wherever the drills have encountered gas in first entering the sand rock and from the great pressure cannot be driven lower, there seems every reason to expect an abundant supply for many years. In some wells, where the conditions are different, the supply has become exhausted, but in the high-pressure wells there are no signs of diminution. Nature seems to be manufacturing the gas as it is wanted, and even faster, for now a vast amount is wasted by manufacturers. Mr. Illsley believes that the gas will be used to a much greater extent than at present.—American Economist.

CHAPMAN.

William and Alma Williams started last Monday for Alabama in search of work.

Wm. G. Miller was elected school director last Monday evening for District No. 6.

Miss Maggie James, of Massillon, spent a few days with her grandma, Mrs. Edwards, of this place

Miss Emma Archibald returned home last week after a pleasant two weeks' visit with relatives in Canton and Salem.

What has become of the appointment for district judge for the Northern District of Ohio? Is it pigeon holed or does it sleep only?

The Chapman Dramatic Company will play in the large rink at North Lawrence, O., on Tuesday evening, April 16, for the benefit of our cemetery fund

The coal territory near Sippo church will soon be developed, for a new shaft is being sunk there under the supervision of Mr. Ed. Davis. The machinery for this mine will be the latest improved. It is said that a patent self dump will be erected, and when completed is expected to be the most convenient mine rigging in this part of the State.

Mr. D. Reese has received his appointment as postal clerk on the Ft Wayne road and takes charge to day. This is the first appointment of this kind we have heard of for this section of Ohio, and as Mr Reese was the first to be excused under the Democratic administration for being an "offensive partisan," he is justly entitled to be the first to be re-instated. The appointment gives general satisfaction, and his many friends are pleased to see him remembered in this way.

Two good-looking "slick" specimens of humanity in charge of one of Charlie Young's fine turnouts, struck our village last Thursday morning for the purpose of working the change racket on one of our merchants, but their little game failed and they were requested to go a door further, which they did and took in Canal Fulton and North Lawrence, where they paid a boy one dollar to take their train back to Massillon, boarded a west-bound express and forgot to settle with Mr. Young for the rig.

The entertainment given by our young friends last Saturday evening, was a success. The net proceeds amounted to twenty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, and will be placed in the cemetery fund. Miss Alice Rawlands, in playing Miss Huber's part as Nellie Armoid, did it full justice. The other parts were greatly improved all through. The new farce, "Hit him, he has no friends" took well. The admission was reduced to fifteen cents, owing to the "hard times"

We are pleased to notice the purchase of the Sippo Valley Glass Works by Geo. W. Phillips. It is the intention to form a company to be known as the Brick and Terra Cotta Manufacturing Company. The clay on the John Prosser farm has been leased for this purpose and is pronounced a No. 1 article. A switch will be run in from the P. F. W. & C. R. R., for conveying the clay to the new works. So it is expected a new clay mine will be running full blast in our midst in the near future. Mr. Phillips deserves success, for had he the means there would not be an idle wheel in the west end of Stark county, for has the push and energy to make things go.

The charges made by Secretary-Treasurer Robert Watchhorn, of N. T. A. 135 K. of L., vs. W. T. Lewis is now getting an airing through the official organ of the order. It seems that there was a general understanding between all concerned not to make public certain parts of the proceedings during the investigation, but Wm. T. Lewis and his friends have taken undue advantage of the situation, and have had parts of the proceedings published reflecting on Mr. Watchhorn, so he has concluded to give his members the entire proceedings.

To one up a tree it appears that Wm. T. Lewis has collected money from the mines that did not belong to him, and that he monopolized his position in the interest of a certain railroad company, even going so far as to order officials out of their own rooms until he transacted some important railroad business There is a dark cloud hanging over Mr. Lewis at present, and we await further developments by Mr. Watchhorn.

We hear it rumored that several weddings are to take place in the near future in Chapman.

David Morgan returned to this place last week after an absence of two years in Caperton, W. Va.

We have just learned that James Brown, Republican candidate for trustee at Lawrence, has been defeated by four votes as a result of fractional strife.

Don't forget our entertainment by the Chapman Dramatic Company next Saturday evening, April 6th. The cause is a good one and deserves good patronage

Among the many changes that have taken place with our former friends this spring, we are pleased to note that Frank Millhoff and family have moved back to his farm. Such additions to our precinct are welcome.

Mr. D. W. Walter and Miss Nellie M. Huber closed a very successful term of school here last Friday, this being Miss Huber's first term of teaching. She gave excellent satisfaction. The term lasted one hundred and forty days, and the following scholars were present and punctual every half day: Thomas Masters, jr., Maggie Findley, Gweny and Jemima Rummins.

Our election passed off very quietly in this precinct, the Republicans carrying it by a majority of forty-one votes. The indications are that this township has elected all the Republican candidates. "That's all right."

David George and Howell Williams went down to Flushing last week to work. Mr. George will have charge of the necessary excavation for arching the large tunnel at that place. The job will last over one year and is estimated to cost over one million dollars.

Mrs. Levis Thomas died at her home Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, from apoplexy, from which she has been a long sufferer. She leaves a husband and two married children to mourn her loss. Her remains were interred in the Newman's Creek cemetery on Tuesday.

Silas A. First, who has been serving as Superintendent of our Sunday School for the past two years has moved to his former home at Apple Creek. Before taking his departure his many Sunday School friends got up a genuine surprise for him and presented him a beautiful platform rocking chair as a token of their respect for his services in the school as its superintendent. Mr. First takes with him the best wishes of all our people.

GROVE CITY.

Both schools close this week for the winter term.

The Pigeon Run band will give a concert at that place on the 27th. Everybody is cordially invited to come.

Wm. Price and wife, of Pigeon Run, and Reuben Bash and wife, of this place, spent Sunday with friends at Chapman.

Our coal mine is playing out. The main entries running westward have run into a horseback, and the prospects are poor.

Mrs. Elias Hornberger has received word to come at once to see her father in Indiana, who is at the point of death. Mr. Fiscus was formerly of this township, and a good citizen. He is about sixty years of age.

A farmers' meeting will be held at Pigeon Run on Thursday evening, April 11, for the purpose of talking over the twine trust, which, if not attended to by farmers, will be an outrage, and it is to be hoped everybody will be interested in this matter and meet with them.

Terms of Settlement.

COLUMBUS, April 10—The Ohio coal operators were in session yesterday. A committee of their number waited upon President McBride, of the National progressive Union, with the following resolution: That the price for mining coal for the next scale year shall be as follows: First six months, 62½ cents per ton; last six months, 67½ cents per ton. The Pennsylvania operators have made a similar proposition. This is a reduction of 2½ cents below the scale price of last year

President McBride will advise the miners to accept the proposition. He said. "I will do this, because I consider the present proposition almost, if not altogether, the equivalent of the one submitted by the miners at the last convention. The difference, if any, is far too small to permit it to prevent a continuation of the friendly relations of mine employers and employes, and to strike a death blow at our methods of adjusting disputes by arbitration and conciliation, and thus re-establishing the indiscriminate fight for advantage which comes with its loss to operators and suffering to miners and mine employes."

A small committee of operators and miners will meet in Pittsburg on Monday next to confirm and sign the scale.

The following from the Coal Trade Journal is corroborative of what has been stated in THE INDEPENDENT: "Mr. O. W. Shipman has closed a contract with the C. & G. T. and D. G. H. & M. railways for 165,000 tons railroad coal. This is only one of several contracts he has already closed for the W. & L. E. Railroad Company whose business looks first rate; the new road through the Pittsburg coal will be open and ready for business about July 1st, when it is expected to double the tonnage. The same company has also bought six hundred acres of Massillon coal land and are making extensive openings in that."

Some of the operators about Pittsburgh are inclined to view a late decision of the Inter-State Commission as unfair. The decision, it is claimed, permits the operators who have mines distant thirty-eight or thirty mine miles from Pittsburgh to ship their product at the same price as others, though they pay from 25 to 30 cents per ton less for mining this coal than the Pittsburgh operators do. —Exchange

Wilhelm's Joke.

An interviewer made the rounds of the legislators at Columbus on Saturday, to inquire their gubernatorial preferences. Mr. Wilhelm said: "It lies between Lampson and me. I am for Lampson." Senator Snyder said: "I am for either General Asa Jones or Speaker Lampson. Both are splendid men and either would be a sure winner."

Don't Get Caught

This spring with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired your appetite poor kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a general spring medicine.

KITCHEN ECONOMY.

Some Official Tests of Baking Powders, Showing their Comparative Strength and Which is Most Economical.

The below tabulated statements are extracts from public tests of baking powders, made to ascertain their relative value in practical use in baking. The powder containing the largest amount of available leavening gas (excluding the alum and phosphate powders) not only produces the finest, most delicious and wholesome food, but is the most economical in use.

United States Government Chemist Professor Edward G. Love, found the comparative strength of the powders named as follows:

Name.	Cubic in. Gas. per oz. powder.
Royal	127.4
Patapsco Alum Powder	125.2
Horsford's (fresh)	121.6
Horsford's (not fresh)	84.35
Charm (Alum Powder)	116.9
Cleveland's	110.9
Sea Foam	107.9
Dr. Price's	102.6

Massachusetts State Analysts found the strength of several baking powders as follows:

Name.	Cu. in. gas per oz.
Royal	126.15
Cleveland's	107.7
Congress	81.2
Horsford's	95.1

Prof. C. W. Parsons, N. Y. College of Pharmacy, in tests made for the Grocers' Association of New York, found the strength of six brands as follows:

Name.	Cu. in. gas per oz.
Royal	130.05
Cleveland's	119.92
Sea Foam	113.13
Dr. Price's	109.27
Horsford's	102.64
Congress	95.86

Tests by Prof. McMutrie, late chemist in chief, U. S. Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.

Name.	Cu. in. Gas per oz.
Royal	139.05
Cleveland's	104.19
Dr. Price's	99.[illegible]
None Such	77.24
Horsford's Phosphate	71.60

It will be noticed that the Royal produces from 17 to 40 per cent. more leavening gas than any other cream of tartar powder, and is consequently that much more economical.

The government chemist, Prof. Edward G. Love, who made the analysis of baking powders for the New York State Board of Health as well as for the U. S. Government, says "I find the Royal Baking Powder composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It does not contain either alum or phosphates or other injurious substance."

That tired feeling and loss of appetite are entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine. Try it and see

FULL WEIGHT
PURE
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

A GOLD WATCH
FOR ONLY
ONE DOLLAR

Per Week, by our Improved Club System. The Cases in our Watches are fully Warranted for 20 years. The movements are Elgin and Waltham, reliable and well known. The Watches are Hunter case or open face, Ladie's or Gents' Size—Stem Winders and Setters, and are fully equal in durability, service and appearance to any $50 Watch. We sell these Watches for $25 spot cash, and send to any address by Express or Registered Mail; or by our Club System at $1 per week. One good reliable AGENT WANTED in each place Write for particulars.

Empire Watch Club Co.,
34 Park Row. NEW YORK.

DIETER'S
CROWN
BAKING
POWDER

Recommended by the highest medical and chemical authorities, who testify to its absolute purity, wholesomeness and wonderful strength. Every can guaranteed to do the work of any other baking powder costing twice as much. Every can guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded

1 lb. Can, 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c.

If your dealer does not keep Crown, do not let him persuade you to buy some other he claims to be just as good, but ask him to order for you by getting

DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER.

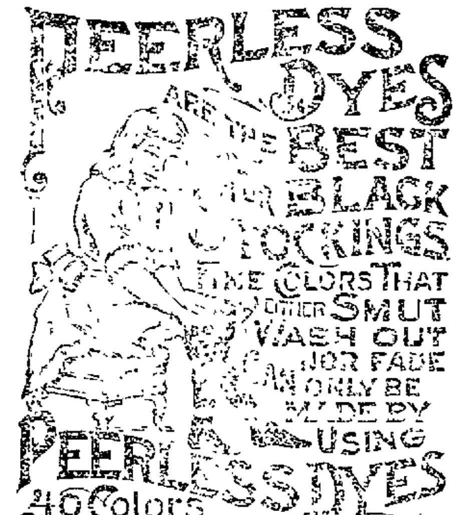
Bargains! Bargains!

For Bargains in Watches Clocks, Rings, Chains, Musical Instruments and Silverware, call at the
—West Side Jewelry Store—
C. F. VON KANEL,
No. 5 W. Main St., Massillon, O.

LOTS FOR SALE—I have about twenty good building lots located at East Greenville, Stark county, that I am willing to sell on easy terms.

ANDREW B. HERSHEY,
37-3m East Greenville, O.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT, [illegible] blood atonement, miracles and the infallibility of the Bible? If so this advertisement is not meant for you. Neither is it meant for you if you do not believe in religion. But if you wish for fellowship in a religion that does not insist on these doctrines we want permission to send you a copy of UNITY, a weekly journal that believes in and works for People's Churches and progressive religion. It believes that religion should be friendly to science, and that it is [illegible] to its triumphs. It seeks to make [illegible] part of and [illegible] to all human helpings. It wants to make Rationalism reverent and Reverence rational. Send [illegible] for sample copy, or send [illegible] two cent stamps [illegible] the paper [illegible] weeks. Address UNITY, 175 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



ALSO
PEERLESS BRONZE PAINTS—6 Colors,
PEERLESS LAUNDRY BLUING.
PEERLESS INK POWDERS—5 Kinds 7 Colors.
PEERLESS SHOE AND HARNESS DRESSING.
PEERLESS EGG DYES—8 Colors.

The Trotting Bred Stallions
Long's Hiatoga
—AND—
Hambletonian Chief,

Will make the season of 1889 at the [illegible] stables, No. 16 Spring Alley, east of North Mill street, Massillon.

HIATOGA [illegible], bay horse, weighs 1,200 lbs., a fine bay, sired by Scott's Hiatoga, standard; has proved himself a good stock horse.

HAMBLETONIAN CHIEF is a dark dapple brown, weighs 1,[illegible]0 pounds. Sired by Old Buckeye Chief, dam [illegible] Hambletonian 10. The old mare we recently sold to Mr. Coxey to go on his stock farm in Kentucky as a brood mare. In these two horses I have the crosses direct from Hiatoga and Hambletonian. I am aware that the country is being filled up with horses on paper

Call and see my stock, for terms, pedigrees etc. Terms reasonable. Examine cards, posters, etc. at stable.

GEORGE ZIELLEY

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix, with the will annexed, of the estate of J. Wesley Seese, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 16th day of March, 1889.

DORA SEESE.
Administratrix with the will annexed, of
40-t3 J Wesley Seese, deceased.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Jacob Bash, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased Dated the 9th day of March, 1889.

HENRY H. SNYDER,
40-t4 Executor

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the Estate of Philipena Wagner, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased

Dated the 4th day of March, 1889.

JACOB WAGNER,
39-4w Executor.

Notice.

On the fifth day of March, in the year 1889, the probate court of Stark county, declared the estate of Catherine Sibila, deceased, to be probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore required to present their claims against the estate of the undersigned, for allowance, within six months from the time above mentioned, or they will not be entitled to payment.

JACOB R. SCHLAGEL
Administrator of the estate of C. Sibila, deceased.
March 11. Massillon, O.

Legal Notice.

Philip Harmon, sr., whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 2nd day of February, 1889, Mary Smith filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Stark, and State of Ohio, against the above named party and others, praying for the partition of certain lands in said petition described, the assignment of dower, and other equitable relief. Said Philip Harmon, sr., is required to answer on or before the 20th day of April, 1889. 40-6t

Notice to Land Owners.

To John Barnhart, whose place of residence is at Chicago, Illinois.

You are hereby notified that the viewers and surveyor appointed by the Commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, in their order of March 4th, 1889, to lay out and survey the county road, petitioned for by the undersigned and others, will meet at the beginning of said road on the line between sections [illegible] and [illegible], in Jackson township, said county, on the [illegible] day of May, 1889, to the purpose set forth in said order. Said petition asks for the location of a county road on the following line to wit: Beginning at a point in the county road running from New Berlin to Massillon, where it is crossed by line between Sections [illegible] and [illegible], of Jackson township, said county, and running thence south on said line to the line between Perry and Jackson townships, and thence running south on the line between Section [illegible] and [illegible], of Perry township, said county, to a county road now open, known as the Jackson lane.

The [illegible] day of May, 1889, is the day by which claims for compensation must be filed.

Dated the 5th day of April, A. D., 1889.

JOHN [illegible]

Legal Notice.

George Baum, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the [illegible] day of March, 1889, Mary Frances Baum filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said George Baum, on the ground of willful absence for more than three years last passed, and for alimony and custody of their child, and to be restored to her maiden name. Said case will be for hearing on and after May 31st, 1889. MARY FRANCIS BAUM.

By WM. MCMILLEN, her attorney. 43-6t

Trotting Stallions
—IN USE AT—
TRUSS AXLE
Stock Farm,
FOR 1889.

DR. TALMAGE, 4407, (Sire of yearling stake winners) by Onward, record 2.25¼; dam by Cuyler.

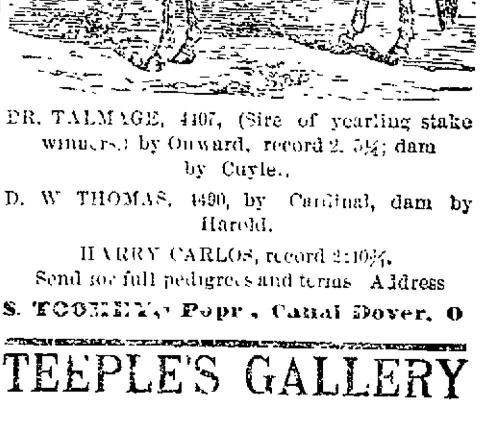
D. W. THOMAS, 4490, by Cardinal, dam by Harold.

HARRY CARLOS, record 2:10¾.

Send for full pedigrees and terms Address

S. TOOMEY, Popr., Canal Dover, O

TEEPLE'S GALLERY



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Groups of Families, from Cabinets up to largest size.

Views of Residences.

Large Reunion Groups and all Out-Door Work.

First-Class Work of all kinds. Gallery in Warwick Block, over Postoffice.

B. & B.
DRY GOODS
BY MAIL!

We employ a large corps of competent people whose only duty is the filling of orders by mail from our numerous customers living at a distance who cannot do their shopping here in person.

Whether you want a cheap school or house dress at 6¼c a yard, a Gingham, Satine, India Silk, Black or Colored Silk, or a Spring Suit of some of the new soft woolen fabrics, this MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is here to supply your wants. Everything most desirable in way of textile fabrics is here and at the lowest prices.

In all purchases, quality is one prime consideration, price another In both these particulars we shall still aim to please you

Space is limited here.

Our New Spring Catalogue and Fashion Journal

Will tell the whole story. This Journal is published semi annually for the benefit of our patrons living at a distance, but will be cheerfully sent to any address whether you are a patron or not. Write for Copy. It costs nothing, and may prove a benefit to you. Mention this paper.

BOGGS & BUHL,
115, 117, 119, 121
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI--NO. 44. MASSILLON, OHIO, APRIL 18, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1.524.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 30 a. m.	No. 5 6 00 a. m.
No. 4 3 37 p. m.	No. 1 10 02 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 32 p. m.
Local 8 45 p. m.	Local 2 46 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m.	No. 3 7 18 a. m.
No. 6 1 05 p. m.	No. 5 1 20 p. m.
No. 8 5 25 p. m.	No. 7 6 45 p. m.
Local 8 30 a. m.	Local 3 05 p. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a. m.
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m.
No. 4	Daily	2 08 p. m.
No. 20	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m.
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
Local		12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	8 25 a. m.
No. 11	Daily except Sundao	10 13 „
No. 9	Daily	11 08 a. m.
No 3	Daily	5 48 p. m.
No. 13	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m.
Local		8:20 a. m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 35 Express..10:10 p m	No. 2 Express...10.36 a m
No. 27 Express. 4:20 a m	No. 38 Express.. 4:13 p m
No. 3 Express...3:08 p m	No. 28 Express..10:32 p m
No. 5 Express.. 7:00 a m	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President: C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

PHILIP BLUMENSCHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.

W. A. Redmond,

Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

To the Citizens of Massillon and Vicinity.

Hear what the distinguished Dr. R. MacFarland says of the liver: That by far the greater portion of the ailments that afflict mankind can be traced to the liver is now conceded by physicians of every school. Dr. R. MackFarland in his large experience with disease has discovered a most wonderful remedy for the liver and all the effects that arise therefrom such as sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia and constipation. Hear what the doctor says, "I consider this medicine a specific for these diseases and will give $100 for a case of sick headache they will not cure, or constipation, if used as directed on the inside of the boxes. The name of this medicine is the Indian Pill—50 pills in a box; dose, one pill on going to bed." We can tell you more. They will cure rheumatism and dyspepsia every time. All we ask is a trial to convince the most incredulous. See that you get Dr. MacFarland's Pill, manufactured at Genoa, Ohio, gold yellow in color, all others claimed to be Dr. MacFarland's are frauds. Z. T. Baltzly, Massillon, only, keeps them. Ask him for reference. This is the great blood searcher of the world. It clears your complexion and cures skin diseases. Try them and don't fail. If from any cause you cannot get them of agents or your druggist, send to the dispensary of Dr. R. MacFarland, Genoa, Ohio. Sent by mail to all parts of the U. S. upon receipt of price, $1.00

Hello, Central!

"Hello, Central!" "Hello!" "Is that Massillon?" "Yes, sir." "Connect me with the Piano Manufacturing Company's office." "Go ahead." "Hello, Brenizer." "Well, what is it?" "Have you any improvements this year on binders and mowers?" "I should say so, we have the finest binder that's in Eastern Ohio." "Well." "Why you had the finest looker and easiest running binder last year I ever saw; my neighbor cut his whole harvest with two horses, and he has a very hilly farm." "Well" "I will come down for binder and my neighbor for a mower—we will drive down." "Yes." "Say, hello," "Well," "Do you carry twine?" "Yes sir, in car load lots at Hemperly & Jacob's. We have the inside track on twine this year. We bought early." "Good bye." "Good bye."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Ohio legislature adjourned Monday noon.

Rear Admiral William Rogers Taylor is dead.

Mr. Parnell's action in the Irish courts against The Times will be abandoned.

A case of smallpox was reported to the Pittsburg bureau of health Monday.

It is stated that Lord Salisbury will pay a visit to Prince Bismarck about Easter.

The Pope is suffering from the effects of a fresh cold and is confined to his apartments.

The president and family took a spin down the Potomac on Monday, returning in the evening.

The cokers met in convention Monday at Scottdale. They will not accept a further reduction in wages.

Edwin Booth made his re-appearance on the stage Monday evening at Cleveland. He is much improved in health.

Allen C. Churchill, a prominent Republican politician, died at his home at Gloversville, N. Y., on Monday, aged 69 years.

Mormon missionaries tramping through Hardy county, W. Va., have been warned by the settlers to get out of the neighborhood.

It is said at the treasury department that Edward S. Lacey of Michigan will, in a few days, be appointed comptroller of the currency.

Red Cloud, the Indian chief, passed through Pittsburg Monday on his way to Washington to confer with the president on the claims of the Indians.

The Warren, O., tube works, which cost $150,000 eighteen months ago, have been sold by the sheriff for $35,309. Mr. Berber of Akron was the purchaser.

While working in a shaft at Pranger's station, near Greensburg, Joseph Arundel was instantly killed by a bucket filled with clay striking him on the head.

James H. Gardiner, who discovered what was termed Gardiner's comet, in 1865, died at his home, in Newburg, N. Y., of Bright's disease, aged 40 years.

The secretary of the interior has awarded the contract for the erection of an Indian industrial school building at Santa Fe, New Mexico, to A. A. McKinzie, at $27,099.

Charles F. Hatch, president of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific railway, committed suicide in his office at Minneapolis on Monday by shooting himself. No cause is given for the act.

The committee appointed by the Pennsylvania legislature to investigate the charges preferred of mismanagement and cruelty in the Western penitentiary have concluded their work. On investigation the committee found that the charges had no foundation whatever.

An explosion occurred in the Winchester repeating arms factory at New Haven, which made a very loud noise and caused considerable excitement, but no damage was done, the force of the explosion going straight up through a funnel.

The Minnesota legislature has adopted the Australian system of voting.

All the fine-blooded horses owned by Gen. R. F. Tracy will be sold on the 16th inst.

Maj. Cmohundro, a well-known journalist, died at his residence in Pittsburg Sunday.

Ex-Congressman Chitteden died to-day at his home in Brooklyn after a long illness, aged 75.

Harry D. Welsh of Philadelphia has been elected president of the Allegheny Valley railroad.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British minister to the United States, sailed from Liverpool Saturday.

The steamer Rio Grande of the Mallory line was damaged to the extent of $25,000 by fire at her dock in New York.

It is understood that the Christian Trefz brewery, Newark, N. J., has been sold to the English syndicate for $600,000.

Charles Griffin of Utica, N. Y., a carpenter, committed suicide. His wife was leading an improper life and he became discouraged.

The Armes case has a peculiar side to it, and many think it is liable to stir up old matters that it would be better to allow time to heal.

The pedestrian contest at Pittsburg closed on Saturday evening, Noremac coming in first, Hegleman second and Connors third.

Mr. Daniel M. Lockwood, United States attorney for the northern district of New York, has resigned. He three times nominated Grover Cleveland for office.

Reddy McGraw jumped into the Allegheny river at Pittsburg Sunday to elude the police. After swimming for some distance down the river he was seen to sink, to rise no more.

Gen. Boulanger has taken a house in the avenue Louise together with stable accommodation for seven horses. It is expected that his famous black charger will arrive in a day or two.

Ward McAllister has resigned as manager of the centennial ball and banquet owing to the action of the entertainment committee in depriving him of the discretion usually vested in the holder of such a position.

The London Weekly Dispatch says that Mr. William O'Brien has instituted suit for libel against Lord Salisbury, in consequence of the latter's remarks concerning him in a recent speech delivered at Watford.

A young man said to be Harry J. Spisse shot and severely wounded Ruby Nelson in the house kept by Mrs. Henderson, 525 Michigan street, Buffalo. He escaped. The cause of the shooting is not known.

Twenty-five or twenty-six foreign glass workers passed through Pittsburg en route from Boston to Jeannette, where they will it is reported, go to work at the new glass factory of Chambers & McKee to-day.

The annual convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' union will be held in July at Bellaire, and the delegates will be elected next month. About 165 delegates will be present, representing over 6,000 workers.

The wife of Rear Admiral Febiger was thrown from her carriage while driving along F street, Washington, Sunday evening and perhaps fatally injured. Her skull was fractured and one of her arms broken. Physicians express little hopes of her recovery.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company will furnish their employes with new uniforms about May 1.

Thomas M. Jones, general manager of the iron works of Jones & Laughlin, is dangerously ill at his home in Pittsburg.

Mr. Parnell will accept the tender of the freedom of the city of Edinburgh after he has given his evidence before the commission.

Jake Kilrain has deposited with The New York Clipper $5,000, his final deposit in the match with Sullivan, making the total $10,000.

The loss on the cotton and corn cargo of the steamer Chilian, by last night's fire at New Orleans, will reach $100,000. The vessel is not damaged.

It is now likely that DuBois will have a water works. A company has been organized by local capital and a charter asked for from the legislature.

Claus Spreckels, when asked if he had joined the sugar trust as reported in New York, replied: "I am not in the trust and never will be at any price."

Sir Charles Russell's speech before the Parnell commission is to be printed in pamphlet form for circulation through Great Britain, America and the colonies.

No. 3 furnace of the Brooks Iron company, at Birdsboro, near Reading, was blown out yesterday after a successful run of three years, to resume in a few months.

The Pittsburg milk war is about over. Ohio is sending in plenty of the fluid, and instead of there being a scarcity, the supply has been plenty for all practical purposes.

A committee appointed by the Pennsylvania legislature is investigating the charges of cruelty and mismanagement of the Allegheny penitentiary. A former official made the complaint.

Governor Beaver has respited Samuel Johnson, the murderer of John Sharpless, until June 4, and George Clarke, who murdered William McCausland in Greene county, until June 25.

The mangled remains of John Smiley, a bricklayer employed at the rolling mill in Hubbard, were found this morning on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio track, near Youngstown. Smiley had been drinking.

Twenty coal miners employed at the mines at Ætnaville, O., are out on a strike, caused by the employment of four non-union miners who are charged with "blacksheeping." President McBride is trying to fix the matter up.

George Calder, proprietor of the Fulton Cotton mill, at Lancaster, Pa., has assigned. Liabilities about $150,000; assets probably $50,000. The assignment is attributed to depression in the trade. The mill employs about 175 hands.

It is stated that the cruiser Charleston will stay on her trial trip on Friday.

The N. G. P. people of Pittsburg will attend the centennial celebration in New York.

William P. Hepburn, an Iowa man, has been appointed solicitor of the treasury.

Owing to the depression in trade about 1,500 cigar makers in Philadelphia have been thrown out of work.

Governor Robinson of Massachusetts has declined the position of Cherokee commissioner tendered him by the president.

A musician named Dominguez, living on Seneca street, Buffalo, cut his wife's throat from ear to ear, and then cut his own. They were both dead when found.

The Michigan veterans have selected Wednesday, June 12, to dedicate their nine monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg. The governor and staff will be present.

The president has appointed the following Pennsylvania postmasters: Miss Bridget T. Mooney, Dunmore; D. Hamilton, Oceola Mills; W. C. Torrence, Punxsutawney.

The steamer Rockton has been chartered for the purpose of transporting the shipwrecked sailors to the United States. The Rockton is due at San Francisco on the 16th of May.

West Point is worked up over an elopement, the principals being Thomas McGrath, a good-looking soldier at the post, and Julia Mahar, the wife of Timothy Mahar of the artillery detachment.

Chief Justice Fuller has announced that the supreme court would cease to hear arguments on the 26th inst., and adjourn on that day until the 13th of May and then adjourn for the term.

Gen. Schofield has concluded his review of the papers in the case of Maj. Lydecker, and sent it to Secretary Proctor by way of the adjutant general. They will probably be sent to the president to-day.

It is authoritatively stated that the new comptroller of the currency has not been selected yet. The president and Secretary Windom will hold a conference to-day, however, and decide who shall be appointed to the position.

Applications for license to sell liquors for another year in Pittsburg have all been heard. It is believed that Judge White will not grant a single new one and will cut off many old ones. There were 1,361 applications made.

John G. White, one of Albany's most estimable citizens and known throughout the Union as the oldest malster, died in that city Tuesday after a short illness. He was born on board the ship Fair America, bound for New York, on the 29th of July, 1801, his parents having emigrated from Tyrone, Ireland, in that year.

Didn't Know it Was Loaded.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 17.—James Cook, a young man of 22, was killed this afternoon at Midlothian mines by William Patterson. Patterson had just shot a dog with his gun and, thinking he discharged both barrels, quarter of an hour afterward playfully snapped the gun at his friend. The full charge blew the top off Cook's head.

Five Years for Kidnapping.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Josie Gurley, charged with kidnapping little Annie Redmond, returned a verdict of guilty and fixed her sentence at five years in the penitentiary. Harvey Gorley, the woman's husband, is still in jail awaiting trial as an accessory to the crime.

An American Prima Donna.

BERLIN, April 17.—Marie Van Zandt, the so-called Amerian prima donna, gave a farewell performance here last night. Her audience was large, select and enthusiastic. She received frequent recalls and was presented with ten magnificent baskets of flowers.

LIVE WASHINGTON NEWS.

IMPORTANT PENSION DECISION BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BUSSEY.

The Civil Service Commission Prepared to Supply the Postoffice Department With Clerks for the Railway Mail Service. Paupers Sent Back to Ireland—Celebrating Emancipation Day.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Assistant Secretary Bussey rendered an important pension decision overruling his predecessor's decision in the case of W. H. Brokenshaw. In this case the claimant was injured by three unknown soldiers jumping on him while he was climbing into his bunk. Assistant Secretary Hawkins held that Brokenshaw was not injured while in the line of duty, and declined to grant a pension on that ground. Since that decision there have been two other similar decisions in which the question of contributory negligence was involved. Citing these Assistant Secretary Bussey says: "In the original Ammerman decision, as in the preceding case of Harrington, the department declined to recognize the doctrine of contributory negligence as an element in the line of duty and failed, therefore, to notice either the guiltiness or the innocence of the injured party. It is an immemorial and true doctrine of the common law that the plaintiff has no remedy if his negligence, in any degree, contributed to the accident of which he complains and whereby he suffered injury; but the converse of this doctrine is equally true, viz: That if the negligence of the other party was the sole proximate cause of the injury then the injured party may recover. As now correctly held by the department Ammerman was in his proper place, ready to perform such duties as he might be called upon to do, and was guiltless of any act contributory to it, inasmuch as the injury alleged as the ground of pension happened to him without any fault or neglect on his part, and hence he was entitled to a remedy for the result. That which in this particular was true of Ammerman seems to have been true with increased emphasis of Brokenshaw, the claimant in the pending motion. Brokenshaw was clearly in the line of duty—not passive only, but active duty—inasmuch as he was in the act of climbing into his bunk, the place of customary rest, which it was his duty to use and which was provided for him by the regulations of the service, when he received the alleged injury; the said injury, though not a necessary result, was as to claimant an unavoidable incident of the service, it having been caused, without provocation on his part, by three soldiers, names unknown, jumping on him while he was climbing into his bunk. He was thus in no degree a contributor to his own injury, but was merely the helpless recipient of an irresistable assault. His title to remedy is plain, but it does not lie against his assailants. It lies in the system of pensions provided for disabilities incurred in the service and line of duty. He was in his proper place, ready to perform such duty as he might be called upon to do, and the injury alleged as the ground of pension happened to him without any fault or neglect on his part."

The assignment of error contained in the motion for reconsideration of the decision in this case, filed by the attorneys of claimant, Assistant Secretary Bussey says, is sustained, and the commissioner of pensions is directed to put Brokenshaw's name on the roll of pensioners, and to rate his disability in accordance with law. In two other cases where an injury was received, which the claimant alleges was incurred "in the line of duty," Assistant Secretary Bussey holds that they were not. In one case the claimant was absent from his regiment without leave; in another, by provocation in teasing a comrade he incurred an injury, both of which are held by Secretary Bussey to have been received "without the line of duty" and pension denied.

Examining Applicants.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The civil service commission is prepared to supply the postoffice department with all the clerks in the railway mail service, and all the postoffice inspectors that will be needed in either service. Anticipating that President Harrison would not further postpone the date including these two branches of the postal service within the scope of the civil service law, the civil service commission has, at its regular examinations held throughout the country for the past three months, examined applicants for positions in the railway mail service and in the postoffice inspectors' service. Applicants for postoffice inspector were especially examined as to their detective knowledge, familiarity with bookkeeping and footing of accounts, in all of which things they daily come in contact in the performance of their duties. In addition, they have to meet the usual requirements of good moral character, exacted under oath of all who apply for positions through the civil service law.

In the railway mail service dexterity, accuracy in reading written addresses, acquaintance with local geography are essentials to success and upon these points especially the applicants were examined. There are in this service [illegible] postal clerks and from the very nature of the service, which is one of great hardship and requires great power of physical endurance, the changes are more frequent than in any other branch of departmental service. To supply the postoffice department with clerks, a general examination for the railway mail service will be held in Washington, [illegible] and in New York on May 6. Other examinations for this and the departmental service will be held throughout the New England states during the month of May and at many points in the west in the same month. During August examinations will be held in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, St. Louis and at other points.

Sent Back to Ireland.

Secretary Windom has directed that Mrs. Kate Flynn and her three infant children and Mrs. Margaret Cassidy shall be returned from Philadelphia to Ireland. Mrs. Flynn came to this country to meet her husband in New York, but found the latter had deserted her. Margaret Cassidy's case is similar. She arrived in this country in 1888, and was supported by her son until Dec. 31 of that year, when he deserted her.

Knocked Down and Robbed.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., April 17.—At a late hour last night a man named Robert Aiken was found wandering about, bleeding from several wounds. He had been knocked senseless and robbed of $10 by an unknown party. He may die.

Quarantine Proclamation.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—A special to The Picayune from Baton Rouge says Governor Nichols to-day issued a quarantine proclamation to take effect May 1 in accordance with the resolutions lately adopted by the state board of health.

SEVERE NORTHEAST GALE

DOES MUCH DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN NORFOLK, VA.

Government Wires Down and the Streets and Wharves Flooded—Many Vessels Wrecked—Crops Destroyed—The Masonic Temple and Odd Fellows Hall Unroofed—Roads Impassable.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—The Sun's special from Norfolk says: Another severe northeast gale raged here all last night and to-day and continues to-night, the velocity of the wind being 60 miles on the coast and 45 here. The water banked up in the harbor to-day, flooding the wharves and many of the streets near the rivers and creeks, doing much damage. The government wires are down again all along the coast and nothing can be heard from that section. The steamer Accomac broke her shaft this morning two miles from Smithfield and went ashore in the storm. She has a large number of passengers on board, among them a theatrical company. There is no communication with Cape Charles City.

Capt. Keene, of the Luther C. Warde, reports that a mile southeast of Five Fathom shoal he passed the wreck of a schooner with her stern slightly out of water and one mast standing.

The tug Frank A. Low came up this morning with seven men, the crew and passengers of the sloop Empire, which went ashore last night at Pigs point. The sloop has gone to pieces. On her way up, off Lamberts point, the tug picked up an abandoned sloop, name obliterated.

The water in the neighborhood of Wallacetown, on the Dismal Swamp canal, is higher than ever known. The Dover farm is entirely submerged and crops will probably be a total loss. The canal bank is overflowing for miles each way, and the road will be impassable for weeks.

In many parts of Norfolk the driving rain beat into the stores, necessitating a removal of the goods. The rain has worked destruction in the Masonic temple and Odd Fellows' hall, which were unroofed in the gale of the 6th inst. It is feared that there will be considerable destruction to life and property along the coast.

BOOMERS IN A SAD PLIGHT.

They Part With Everything But Their Revolvers to Reach Oklahoma.

PURCELL, CHICKASAW NATION, I. T., April 17.—The condition of many of the Oklahoma settlers this side of the Canadian river is desperate. Hundreds are practically without shelter or money to buy food, and every day men, women and children can be found begging in the streets. They have sold or pawned their camp outfits, and though they are practically helpless they still cling tenaciously to the idea of pre-empting homesteads in Oklahoma.

All they have left is their weapons. They have held on to these through all their adversities, and now rather than part with them they will beg and steal. They believe that a six-shooter will improve more Oklahoma soil than a plow for a month or two to come. A large majority of the men down here belong to the original Payne boomers. They have been into Oklahoma time and again. They are acquainted with every foot of the soil between the Canadian and the Cherokee strip, and nine out of ten of them have not only located their claims, but have polled and staked them off.

They believe now that these claims belong to them and when the time comes they will fight for them. Marshal Jones, of Southern Kansas, who has been here several times, says he will have a bigger force of deputies this side of Oklahoma City than in any other part of the territory.

The latest news from Oklahoma border is to the effect that troops are being withdrawn from the neighborhood of Caldwell and other points on the Kansas line, and the boomers are rapidly getting ready to cross the Cherokee outlet to the northern boundary of Oklahoma proper.

Moulders Threaten to Strike.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—A very largely attended meeting was held by Iron Molders' Union No. 8, at which the proposed reduction in the shops, especially Rathbone, Sard & Co., was discussed. A resolution was adopted that the union support the men in the position they have taken, refusing to accede to a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. A lockout affecting 600 men will probably take place within a day or two. The action of Rathbone, Sard & Co. is said by the men to have been preconcerted and the direct result of an offer made by Mr. Sard personally to the stove manufacturers' union at their last annual meeting to effect a reduction in prices this year.

Dr. Samuel W. Gross Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Dr. Samuel W. Gross, son of the renowned surgeon, the late Dr. Samuel D. Gross, died to-day at his home, 1112 Walnut street, after an illness of three weeks of typhoid pneumonia. During the mild weather in the last week of March Dr. Gross had neglected to wear an overcoat and took cold. The illness developed into pneumonia, from which he died as stated. He was born in Cincinnati, Feb. 4, 1837, and received his early education at Shelby college, Kentucky. In 1879 Dr. Gross married Miss Grace Revere of Boston, a lineal descendant of Paul Revere. They have no children.

Cadets to Parade.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 17.—Orders have been issued for all the cadets at the United States military fort to parade in New York at the Washington centennial on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and preparations are now in progress among the cadets to insure a very creditable showing. The steamer Mary Powell has been chartered for the cadets by the government.

A LUCKY MISSOURIAN.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER AT THE HANDS OF AN ENGLISH JURY,

For Shooting and Killing a Man and Wounding Another—Inspectors State That No Undue Violence Was Used in Mr. O'Brien's Case, While the Gentleman Says There Was—A Gladstonian Returned.

LONDON, April 17.—The trial of Luke Emerson, the Missouri horse dealer who in February last fatally shot one man and seriously wounded another in Oxford street, was concluded yesterday. The jury acquitted Emerson of the charge of murder and he was discharged. The acquittal of Emerson is applauded by a great many men who only a few days ago expressed their conviction of his guilt of the crime of murder. The only witnesses to the shooting were associates of or sympathizers with the man who was killed, and it was feared by Emerson's friends that the hard swearing of those vicious characters would more than offset the prisoner's steadfast contention that he had been robbed and fired the shots in defense of his life. In the course of the trial the fact was elicited beyond doubt that Robinson, the man Emerson killed, had attacked the Missourian in a cab, beating him about the head and robbing him of his money. Robinson then jumped from the vehicle and attempted to escape, but was followed by Emerson. A crowd surrounded Emerson in a menancing manner, obviously seeking to cover Robinson's retreat. Emerson, believing his life in danger fired into the mob, fatally wounding Robinson and severely wounding another man. Robinson sustained the alias of "Brummagem Bill," and was known to the police as well as to his associates as a desparate ruffian. Although the case presented to the jury was in most respects favorable to Emerson, there is no doubt that his neck was saved by the evidence of Consul Tom Waller, who testified to the prisoner's excellent character and respectable connections.

Diameterically Opposite Statements.

The report of the inspector appointed to inquire into the treatment of Mr. William O'Brien in Clonmel prison shows that the statements of the governor and warders of the prison and that of Mr. O'Brien are diameterically opposite. Mr. O'Brien has declared that he fainted under the ordeal of resisting the enforcement of the governor's order to clothe him in the uniform of the prison, while the governor and the warders assert that no undue violence was used upon any occasion. Mr. O'Brien declares that he not only fainted once but twice and that the warders were obliged to give him water to revive him. The warders, on the other hand, deny this declaration in detail.

A Gladstonian Elected.

LONDON, April 17.—The election to fill the seat in parliament vacated by the resignation of Col. Hughes-Hallett, conservative member for Rochester, took place yesterday. The polling resulted in the choice of Mr. Hughessen (Gladstonian) by a vote of 1,655 to 1,580 for Mr. Davies (Unionist).

Pardoned After Serving 29 Years.

TRENTON, N. J., April 17.—Among the lucky convicts released from the state prison by the board of pardons was Jos. P. Stewart (colored) who has spent 29 years of his life in prison. When 14 years old he quarrelled with a boy named Craig on the bank of a stream in Gloucester county, and Craig was thrown in the water and drowned. Stewart was found guilty of murder in the first degree, but owing to his youth the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Stewart's friends have for nine years made persistent efforts to secure his pardon and have finally succeeded. He is said to be of very mild and peaceable disposition, and Mr. John F. Lovett of this city, who took an active interest in his case, intends to take him into his employ as a servant. Stewart knows very little of the world and is more like a child than a man in his actions.

OHIO BREVITIES.

George Faveuner, an aged butcher of Springfield, was fatally injured in a runaway.

East Palestine, O., is preparing to build water works having an excellent supply close at hand.

A census of Wellsville, O., shows a population of 5,260 and the city will rank as second-class.

Mrs. Mary Hazlett, widow of Maj. Hazlett, aged 91 years, died at Bellefontaine, on the 15th inst.

Minnie Wilson of Youngstown took a dose of laudanum with suicidal intent. A faithless lover was the cause. She will recover.

The wareroom, flaskroom and carpenter shop of Noble & Sherlock's novelty iron works, at Canton, O., destroyed by fire. The watchman thinks it was the work of tramps.

The meat market of Charles Williamson, in Niles, was burglarized and $7 stolen. It was found that Fred Strong, a clerk in the employ of Williamson, and a valuable horse owned by the latter, had disappeared.

The stockholders of the Ohio Southern railroad have elected the following directors: J. R. Maxwell, Rush C. Hawkins, Henry Groves, Alfred Sully and J. Lee Hart, [illegible], New York; William N. Whitely and Amos Whitely and George N. Frey, Springfield; H. L. Chapman and Isaac Brown, Wellston, O.; R. R. Dow[illegible], [illegible], N. H.; H. S. Willard, Wellston; H. H. Weakly, Dayton, O.

Wanted the Entire Sidewalk.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 17.—L. P. Wilkens, while drunk, ordered Phineas Gallagher, a respectable young man, to get off the sidewalk so that Wilkens could have it all to himself, and upon Gallagher's refusal Wilkens shot him through the neck, inflicting a fatal wound.

Drowned in Chautauqua Lake.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., April 17.—While John Martin of Garland, Pa., and his half-brother, Adam Brush, of this city, were fishing in Chautauqua Lake yesterday their boat capsized and the former was drowned.

THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON,

—AUTHOR OF—

"RUDDER GRANGE;" "AMOS KILBRIGHT—HIS ADSCITITIOUS EXPERIENCES;" "THE BEE-MAN OF ORN," "THE CHRISTMAS WRECK;" "THE LADY OR THE TIGER;" "THE LATE MRS. NULL;" "THE HUNDREDTH MAN;" "THE CASTING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE;" "THE DUSANTES;" ETC., ETC.

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[CONTINUED.]

The repeller which was to take part in the syndicate's proposed movement had been a vessel of the United States navy which for a long time had been out of commission and undergoing a course of very slow and desultory repairs in a dock yard. She had always been considered the most unlucky craft in the service, and nearly every accident that could happen to a ship had happened to her. Years and years before, when she would set out upon a cruise, her officers and crew would receive the humorous sympathy of their friends, and wagers were frequently laid in regard to the different kinds of mishaps which would befall [illegible] then [illegible].

The syndicate did not particularly desire this vessel, but there was no other that could readily be made available for its purposes, and accordingly the Tallapoosa was purchased from the government and work immediately begun upon her. Her engines and hull were put into good condition, and outside of her was built another hull, composed of heavy steel armor plates and strongly braced by great transverse beams running through the ship.

Still outside of this was placed an improved system of spring armor, much stronger and more effective than any which had yet been constructed. This, with the armor plates, added nearly fifteen feet to the width of the vessel above water. All her superstructures were removed from her deck, which was covered by a curved steel roof, and under a bomb proof canopy at the bow were placed two guns capable of carrying the largest sized motor bombs. The Tallapoosa, thus transformed, was called Repeller No. 11.

The immense addition to her weight would of course interfere very much with the speed of the new repeller, but this was considered of little importance, as she would depend on her own engines only in time of action. She was now believed to possess more perfect defenses than any battle ship in the world.

Early on a misty morning Repeller No. 11, towed by four of the swiftest and most powerful crabs, and followed by two others, left a northern port of the United States, bound for the coast of Great Britain. Her course was a very northerly one, for the reason that the syndicate had planned work for her to do while on her way across the Atlantic.

The syndicate had now determined, without unnecessarily losing an hour, to plainly demonstrate the power of the instantaneous motor bomb. It had been intended to do this upon the Adamant, but as it had been found impossible to induce the captain of that vessel to evacuate his ship, the syndicate had declined to exhibit the efficiency of their new agent of destruction upon a disabled craft crowded with human beings.

This course had been highly prejudicial to the claims of the syndicate, for as Repeller No. 7 had made no use in the contest with the Adamant of the motor bombs with which she was said to be supplied, it was generally believed on both sides of the Atlantic that she carried no such bombs, and the conviction that the destruction of the Canadian port had been effected by means of mines continued as strong as it had ever been. To correct these false ideas was now the duty of Repeller No. 11.

For some time Great Britain had been steadily forwarding troops and munitions of war to Canada without interruption from her enemy. Only once had the syndicate's vessels appeared above the banks of Newfoundland, and as the number of these peculiar craft must necessarily be small, it was not supposed that their line of operations would be extended very far north, and no danger from them was apprehended, provided the English vessels laid their courses well to the north.

Shortly before the sailing of Repeller No. 11, the syndicate had received news that one of the largest trans-Atlantic mail steamers, loaded with troops and with heavy cannon for Canadian fortifications, and accompanied by the Craglevin, one of the largest ironclads in the royal navy, had started across the Atlantic. The first business of the repeller and her attendant crabs concerned these two vessels.

Owing to the power and speed of the crabs which towed her, Repeller No. 11 made excellent time; and on the morning of the third day out the two British vessels were sighted. Somewhat altering their course, the syndicate's vessels were soon within a few miles of the enemy.

The Craglevin was a magnificent war ship. She was not quite so large as the Adamant, and she was unprovided with a stern jacket or other defense of the kind. In sending her out the admiralty had designed her to defend the transport against the regular vessels of the United States navy; for although the nature of the contract with the syndicate was well understood in England, it was not supposed that the American government would [illegible] to allow [illegible] war vessels to [illegible].

When the captain of the Craglevin perceived the approach of the repeller, he was much [illegible] that he did not hesitate [illegible] to [illegible] his course. He signaled to the transport then about a mile to the north of him [illegible] the way while he steered to meet the enemy. It had been decided in British naval circles that the proper thing to do in regard to a repeller was to ram her as quickly as possible. These vessels were necessarily slow and unwieldy, and if a heavy ironclad could keep clear of crabs long enough to rush down upon one, there was every reason to believe that the "ball bouncer," as the repellers were called by British sailors, could be crushed in below the water line and sunk. So, full of courage and determination, the captain of the Craglevin bore down upon the repeller.

It is not necessary to enter into details of the ensuing action. Before the Craglevin was within half a mile of her enemy she was seized by two crabs, all of which had cast loose from the repeller, and in less than twenty minutes both of her screws were extracted and her rudder shattered. In the meantime two of the swiftest crabs had pursued the transport; and coming up with her, one of them had fastened to her rudder, without, however, making any attempt to injure it. When the captain of the steamer saw that one of the sea devils had him by the stern, while another was near by ready to attack him, he prudently stopped his engines and lay to, the crab keeping his ship's head to the sea.

The captain of the Craglevin was a very different man from the captain of the Adamant. He was quite as brave, but he was wiser and more prudent. He saw that the transport had been captured and forced to lay to; he saw that the repeller mounted two heavy guns at her bow, and whatever might be the character of those guns, there could be no reasonable doubt that they were sufficient to sink an ordinary mail steamer. His own vessel was entirely out of his control, and even if he chose to try his guns on the spring armor of the repeller, it would probably result in the repeller turning her fire upon the transport.

With a disabled ship, and the lives of so many men in his charge, the captain of the Craglevin saw that it would be wrong for him to attempt to fight, and he did not fire a gun. With as much calmness as the circumstances would permit he awaited the progress of events.

In a very short time a message came to him from Repeller No. 11, which stated that in two hours his ship would be destroyed by instantaneous motor bombs. Every opportunity, however, would be given for the transfer to the mail steamer of all the officers and men on board the Craglevin, together with such of their possessions as they could take with them in that time. When this had been done the transport would be allowed to proceed on her way.

To this demand nothing but acquiescence was possible. Whether or not there was such a thing as an instantaneous motor bomb the Craglevin's officers did not know, but they knew that if left to herself their ship would soon attend to her own sinking, for there was a terrible rent in her stern, owing to a pitch of the vessel while one of the propeller shafts was being extracted.

Preparations for leaving the ship were therefore immediately begun. The crab was ordered to release the mail steamer, which, in obedience to signals from the Craglevin, steamed as near that vessel as safety would permit. Boats were lowered from both ships, and the work of transfer went on with great activity.

There was no lowering of flags on board the Craglevin, for the syndicate attached no importance to such outward signs and formalities. If the captain of the British ship chose to haul down his colors he could do so, but if he preferred to leave them still bravely floating above his vessel, he was equally welcome to do that.

When nearly every one had left the Craglevin, a boat was sent from the repeller, which lay near by, with a note requesting the captain and first officer of the British ship to come on board Repeller No. 11 and witness the method of discharging the instantaneous motor bomb, after which they would be put on board the transport. This invitation struck the captain of the Craglevin with surprise, but a little reflection showed him that it would be wise to accept it. In the first place, it was in the nature of a command, which in the presence of six crabs and a repeller it would be ridiculous to disobey, and, moreover, he was moved by a desire to know something about the syndicate's mysterious engine of destruction, if, indeed, such a thing really existed.

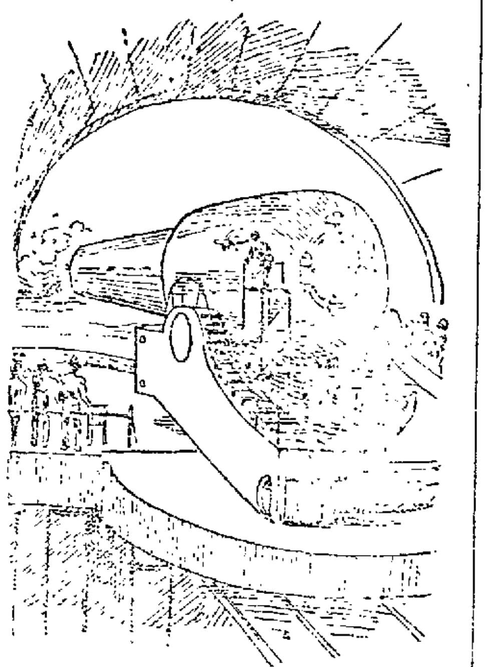
Accordingly, when all the others had left the ship, the captain of the Craglevin and his first officer came on board the repeller, curiously observing the spring armor over which they passed by means of a light gangboard with hand rail. They were received by the director at one of the hatches of the steel deck, which were now all open, and conducted by him to the bombproof compartment in the bow. There was no reason why the nature of the repeller's defenses should not be known to the world nor adopted by other nations. They were intended as a protection against ordinary shot and shell; they would avail nothing against the instantaneous motor bomb.

The British officers were shown the motor bomb to be discharged, which, externally, was very much like an ordinary shell, except that it was nearly as long as the bore of the cannon; and the director stated that although, of course, the principle of the motor bomb was the syndicate's secret, it was highly desirable that its effects and its methods of operation should be generally known.

The repeller, accompanied by the mail steamer and all the crabs, now moved to about two miles to the leeward of the Craglevin, and lay to. The motor bomb was then placed in one of the great guns, while the scientific corps attended to the necessary calculations of distance, etc.

The director now turned to the British captain, who had been observing everything with the greatest interest, and, with a smile, asked him if he would like to commit harikari?

As this remark was somewhat enigmatical, the director went on to say that if it would be any gratification to the captain to destroy his vessel with his own hands, instead of allowing this to be done by an enemy, he was at liberty to do so. This offer was immediately accepted, for if his ship were really to be destroyed, the captain felt that he would like to do it himself.



THE BRITISH CAPTAIN DESTROYING HIS OWN SHIP.

When the calculations had been made and the indicator set, the captain was shown the button he must press, and stood waiting for the signal. He looked over the sea at the Craglevin, which had settled a little at the stern, and was rolling heavily, but she was still a magnificent battle ship, with the [illegible] of England floating over her. He could not help the thought that if this motor mystery should amount to nothing, there was no reason why the Craglevin should not be towed into port, and be made again the grand war ship that she had been.

Now the director gave the signal, and the captain, with his eyes fixed upon his ship, touched the button. A quick shock ran through the repeller, and a black gray cloud, half a mile high, occupied the place of the British ship.

The cloud rapidly settled down, covering the water with a glittering scum which spread far and wide, and which had been the Craglevin.

The British captain stood for a moment motionless, and then he picked up a rammer and ran it into the muzzle of the cannon which had been discharged. The great gun was empty. The instantaneous motor bomb was not there.

Now he was convinced that the syndicate had not mined the fortresses which they had destroyed.

In twenty minutes the two British officers were on board the transport, which then steamed rapidly westward. The crabs again took the repeller in tow, and the syndicate's fleet continued its eastward course, passing through the wide expanse of glittering scum which had spread itself upon the sea.

They were not two-thirds of their way across the Atlantic when the transport reached St. Johns, and the cable told the world that the Craglevin had been annihilated.

This news was received with amazement, and even consternation. It came from an officer in the Royal navy, and how could it be doubted that a great man-of-war had been destroyed in a moment by one shot from the syndicate's vessel? And yet, even now, there were persons who did doubt, and who asserted that the crabs might have placed a great torpedo under the Craglevin; that a wire attached to this torpedo ran out from the repeller, and that the British captain had merely fired the torpedo. But hour by hour, as fuller news came across the ocean, the number of these doubters became smaller and smaller.

In the midst of the great public excitement which now existed on both sides of the Atlantic—in the midst of all the conflicting opinions, fears and hopes—the dominant sentiment seemed to be, in America as well as in Europe, one of curiosity. Were these six crabs and one repeller bound for the British Isles? And if so, what did they intend to do when they got there?

It was now generally admitted that one of the syndicate's crabs could disable a man-of-war; that one of the syndicate's repellers could withstand the heaviest artillery fire, and that one of the syndicate's motor bombs could destroy a vessel or a fort. But these things had been proved in isolated combats, where the new engines of attack and defense had had a most excellent opportunity for exhibiting their efficiency. But what could a repeller and half a dozen crabs do against the combined force of the Royal navy, a navy which had in the last few years regained its supremacy among the nations, and which had made Great Britain once more the first maritime power in the world?

The crabs might disable some men-of-war, the repeller might be [illegible] in her calculations and discharge her bomb at a ship or a fort, but what would [illegible] of them [illegible]. Overwhelming [illegible] to the [illegible] everything [illegible].

In England the [illegible] should [illegible] ... [illegible] ... which had been done to the forts, the ships and the prestige of Great Britain, but also for the threatened danger of a sudden descent of the syndicate's fleet upon some unprotected point upon the coast. This fleet should never have been allowed to approach within a thousand miles of England. It should have been sunk in mid-ocean, if its sinking had involved the loss of a dozen men-of-war.

In America a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction showed itself. From the first the syndicate contract had not been popular, but the quick, effective and business like action of that body of men, and the marked success up to this time of their inventions and their operations, had caused a great reaction in their favor. They had, so far, successfully defended the American coast, and when they had increased the number of their vessels, they would have been relied upon to continue that defense. Even if a British armada had set out to cross the Atlantic, its movements must have been slow and cumbrous, and the swift and sudden strokes with which the syndicate waged war could have been given by night and by day over thousands of miles of ocean.

Whether or not these strokes would have been quick enough or hard enough to turn back an armada might be a question, but there could be no question of the [illegible] policy of sending seven ships and two cannon to conquer England. It seemed as if the success of the syndicate had so puffed up its members with pride and confidence in their powers that they had come to believe that they had only to show themselves to conquer, whatever might be the conditions of the contest.

The destruction of the syndicate's fleet would now be a heavy blow to the United States. It would produce an utter want of confidence in the counsels and judgments of the syndicate, which could not be counteracted by the strongest faith in the efficiency of their engines of war, and it was feared that it might become necessary, even at this critical juncture, to annul the contract with the syndicate, and to depend upon the American navy for the defense of the American coast.

Even among the men on board the syndicate's fleet there were signs of doubt and [illegible]. It had all been very well so far, but fighting one ship at a time was a very different thing from steaming into the midst of a hundred ships. On board the repeller there was now an additional reason for fears and misgivings. The unlucky character of the vessel when it had been the Tallapoosa was known, and not a few of the men imagined that it must now be time for some new disaster to this ill starred craft, and if her evil genius had desired fresh disaster for her, it was certainly sending her into a good place to look for it.

But the syndicate neither doubted nor hesitated, nor paid any attention to the doubts and condemnations which they heard from every quarter. Four days after the news of the destruction of the Craglevin had been telegraphed from Canada to London, the syndicate's fleet entered the English channel. Owing to the power and speed of the crabs, Repeller No. 11 had made a passage of the Atlantic which in her old naval career would have been considered miraculous.

Craft of various kinds were now passed, but none of them carried the British flag. In the expectation of the arrival of the enemy, British merchantmen and fishing vessels had been advised to keep in the background until the British navy had concluded its business with the vessels of the American syndicate.

As has been said before, the British admiralty had adopted a new method of defense for the rudders and screw propellers of naval vessels against the attacks of submerged craft. The work of constructing the new appliances had been pushed forward as fast as possible, but so far only one of these had been finished and attached to a man-of-war.

The Llangaron was a recently built ironclad of the same size and class as the Adamant, and to her had been attached the new stern defense. This was an immense steel cylinder, entirely closed, and rounded at the ends. It was about ten feet in diameter, and strongly braced inside. It was suspended by chains from two davits which projected over the stern of the vessel. When sailing this cylinder was hoisted up to the davits, but when the ship was prepared for action it was lowered until it lay, nearly submerged, abaft of the rudder. In this position its ends projected about fifteen feet on either side of the propeller blades.

It was believed that this cylinder would effectually prevent a crab from getting near enough to the propeller or the rudder to do any damage. It could not be torn away as the stern jacket had been, for the rounded and smooth sides and ends of the massive cylinder would offer no hold to the [illegible] and, approaching from any [illegible], it would be impossible for these [illegible] to reach rudder or screw.

The syndicate's little fleet arrived in British waters late in the day, and early the next morning it appeared about twenty miles to the south of the Isle of Wight, and headed to the northeast as if it were making for Portsmouth. The course of these vessels greatly surprised the English government and naval authorities. It was expected that an attack would probably be made upon some comparatively [illegible] on the British seaboard, and the force on the west coast [illegible] St. George's channel [illegible] middle [illegible] to defend Brit[illegible] ... [illegible] ... of the enemy. Anything [illegible] would not [illegible].

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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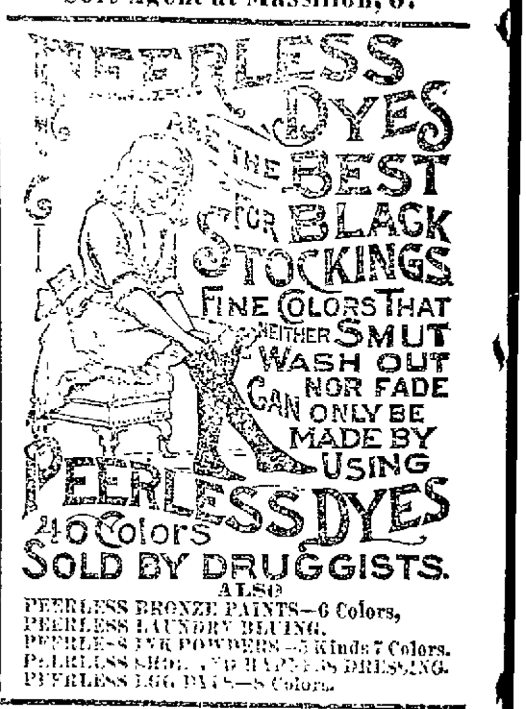

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THE INDEPENDENT CO.,

NO. 20 EAST MAIN STREET.

THE HEALTH REPORT.

DR. MILLER REVIEWS THE SANITARY CONDITIONS.

And Suggests Needed Legislation to the New City Council—The Pig Nuisance and Water Pollution Treated at Length.

To the Honorable the Mayor and the City Council of Massillon, O.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor, under the instruction of the board of health, to present the following report for the year ending March, 1889:

During the year the health of the city has been good; no contagious disease of a dangerous character has at any time prevailed; in fact the city has been more nearly exempt from this class of diseases than for many years preceding. In the opinion of the board this exemption is, in a considerable measure, due to the good sanitary condition of the city as compared with previous years.

The system of house-to-house inspection adopted by the board several years ago, results in an improved sanitary condition of the city from year to year. The people are coming to understand that the attentions of the health department are for their good, and there is a growing disposition to keep premises clean.

The ordinance passed by the council regulating the keeping of hogs has made it possible to greatly mitigate the nuisance growing out of the keeping of these animals. Permits have been refused in a good many instances and a number of owners have been ordered to remove hogs where they were so close to dwellings as to be intolerable. Under this ordinance the board ordered that pig-pens should be as much as seventy-five feet from any dwelling and not less than ten feet from the line of any street or alley, or adjoining property. And that permits should not be issued unless the hogs were kept in a condition satisfactory to the board. The permit is valid only so long as the hogs are kept decently and without offense to the neighbors. It was found necessary, or at least expedient, in a few cases, to construe these regulations somewhat liberally in order to avoid intolerable hardship to people who were not able to bear the loss of their pigs. Permits were issued to 131 persons, and under these permits over 300 hogs were kept. Quite a number of citizens who kept pigs failed to get a permit, and a few refused to take permits, apparently considering the requirement an encroachment on the rights of the hog which ought to be resisted. The carrying out of the intent of the ordinance has greatly increased the labors of the officers of the board, but will eventually bring the hog nuisance under control. In some cases chickens are kept in such number and in such condition as to be fully as offensive as hogs.

The city is to be congratulated on the prospect of a sewer system. It is a very important question which no doubt the engineers have settled, whether the intercepting sewer on West street will have sufficient fall to cleanse itself and to take care of so large a body of sewage as is likely, eventually, to be thrown upon it. I beg leave again to call attention to the venting of the Main street and Prospect street sewers. The vents which have been placed during the past year are often closed or nearly so, and when open are ridiculously insufficient; the result, of course, is to throw the pressure upon the house pipes and traps. I would again call attention to a recommendation in the report of 1887 viz: "Penalties should be provided by ordinance against any person tapping a street sewer pipe except under the supervision of the proper officer or committee."

The adoption of a system of sewerage involves the necessity on the part of the council of regulating its use by legislation. This is more emphatically true of the house pipes and connections with the main than of the main itself. Most people, if left to arrange their house pipes according to their notions, would simply make elaborate provisions for admitting sewer air to their houses. There are certain well established principles which ought to be embodied in ordinances regulating the whole matter of house piping as well as the main sewer and connections; without tireless supervisions the most elaborate system of sewers will be immensely worse than none. The importance of this matter cannot be emphasized too strongly.

The safety of the people demands increased attention to the purity of the water supply. The health department should constantly inform itself as to the conditions tending to the contamination of the city water as delivered by the water works. The pollution of the ground by garbage and night soil should, as rapidly as possible, be done away with. There should be systematic provisions made for the removal of all slops and garbage. It would be well to consider the propriety of providing for the destruction of garbage, night soil and dead animals by fire.

Privy vaults should be walled and well cemented, so long as we cannot hope to have them done away with entirely, for contamination of the ground means pollution of the wells, and many people must of necessity use well water for a considerable time to come. In this respect the people cannot and will not take care of themselves without the intervention of municipal authority.

From a sanitary point of view I must congratulate the council and the people on the beginning made in the work of paving the streets. I need not discuss the question of durability, or the enhanced value of property growing out of such improvements, a good pavement is worth all it costs, as a conservator of the public health. The streets paved will cease to be the receptacle for all the garbage of grocery stores and fish stands, and the unspeakable filth composed of everything abominable, which we have been compelled to see and smell and breathe will be deposited elsewhere. It is to be hoped that this work will go on until the more important business streets, at least, shall be laid with a good sanitary pavement.

The influence and work of the board of health has been a great benefit to the city, though it is to be devoutly wished that the members may be brought to a fuller appreciation of the responsibilities which the council has put upon them.

It would be advisable and a great benefit to the public health if the members of the board would become better acquainted during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

T. CLARKE MILLER,

Sec'y of Board and Health Officer.

MASSILLON, O., March, 1889.

RAILWAY GOSSIP.

A Link Between the W. & L. E. and the Valley.

The most unsophisticated is of course aware that the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway system is in its embryonic condition. The various schemes proposed in connection with it have all been published. The very latest has been a line from Creston to Cleveland. A link between Massillon and Canton to connect with the Valley has also been discussed. As early as last summer it was suggested and the suggestion was printed. Engineers surveyed several routes. Special dispatches have recently been sent out regarding this route, from which the following is taken:

"Three routes from Canton to Massillon designed to connect with it the Wheeling & Lake Erie have been surveyed. The shortest and most practical route, the officers of the company say, is via a tunnel under Westlawn cemetery. Application was made for the right of way up the outlet from Reymann's lake through the north part of the burial grounds. This the cemetery trustees refused, but after discussion and a long consideration of the matter they will probably grant the right of way for a tunnel under the cemetery. The great difficulty with the other two routes was the Buck Hill elevation. The rise from Canton to get over the big summit would require an up grade of nearly one hundred and thirty feet in something over a mile and a half. After leaving the cemetery tunnel and going through another tunnel under Buck Hill, the line will skirt round the northern shores of Sippo lake, thence deflect southward down the Sippo valley to Massillon, and strike the John G. Warwick switch to the Sippo Valley Mills in East Massillon, thus completing the line of the Wheeling & Lake Erie westward to Toledo, and of course the Valley & Pittsburg line will give the outlet from the east. Among the new directors of the Canton & Chicago is ex-Lieutenant Governor John G. Warwick, of Massillon, who is also a director of the Wheeling & Lake Erie. The Valley railroads are also identified with the enterprise."

MORE ABOUT BLACKMAIL.

A Ridiculous Yarn Sent Out From Canton.

One of those Canton correspondents who delights in fabrications of his own imagination sent the following dispatch to the Cleveland Plain Dealer of to-day:

CANTON, April 11.—It is understood here that a criminal suit will be commenced against G. F. Schworm, the man who caused such a sensation in Massillon a few days ago by attempting to blackmail Rev. Father Kuhn, by Mr. Fred Ertle, husband of the woman who figured in the case.

Mr. Ertle was interviewed immediately upon the receipt of the paper and stated in most emphatic language, that he had never even contemplated such a step. The Canton man should confine his observations to fields with which he is in some degree familiar.

No Developments.

"There have been no new developments," says the Alliance Review, "in the attempted wrecking of the limited vestibule train near Louisville Tuesday night. The railway officials have been apprised of the outrage, which is regarded as remarkable, following so closely upon the attempt of last week. The people of Louisville are greatly excited over the affair, and are making an effort to locate the scoundrels who piled the ties upon the track Tuesday night. Six watchmen have been detailed to keep a strict lookout upon the section of the road where the two attempts have occurred, but have found everything quiet. The railway officials will do all in their power to ferret out the would be wreckers and bring them to justice."

An Important Purchase

There is food for general rejoicing over the purchase of the property located at No. 20 South Erie street, by E. J. Wernet, one of the active business men of the city. The property is a bargain at $7,500 the price for which it was sold by C. C. Floom, Sr. It is centrally located and Mr. Wernet has shown discernment in taking it off the market.

How Sugar Rises.

Sugar is now selling for $1.69 a hundred more than it did a year ago. C. L. McLain & Co., the wholesale dealers cannot now get quotations except for immediate delivery, so confidently is a still greater increase anticipated. It has gone up one-half cent within the past six days, and no one knows when it will stop. Perhaps, like the great copper trust, this monopoly will fall of its own unwieldy size.

A Wrong Impression.

MR. EDITOR:—A wrong impression has been created by an advertisement or notice of P. F. Koontz & Bro. as successors to Baer & Koontz without my consent, and I wish to say that I have no successor, as I intend to follow building as a business, and the men who are capable of succeeding me are few and far between.

H. C. BAER.

Instantly Killed.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie passenger train due here at 1.05 p. m. struck a wagon driven by Martin Lenhart, half a mile below Bolivar, Friday. Mr. Lenhart did not see it approaching at full speed, and was instantly killed. He was quite well to do. The horses escaped.

The Gun Club.

The Gun Club shot during a hail storm Friday afternoon, and made the following score:

D. Reed	21
F. A. Brown	20
J. Clutz	16
J. H. Hunt	19
E. L. Arnold	19
C. L. McLain	17
H. W. Loeffler	14

Steeles' Physiology. New supply at the Independent Company's.

COLONIES ORGANIZING.

TO INVADE OKLAHOMA AND GET THE FIRST PULL.

Many Will Take Possession April 20—Soldiers to Move a Day or Two Before to Checkmate Them—Tremendous Rainfalls—A Colony of Women Boomers.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 15.—The population of this city has increased one-third during the past week. Two thousand eager boomers are here, and at least another thousand are along the line south of here. The half dozen hardware stores have sold out their entire stock, and the demand is not half supplied.

The boomers are falling into small colonies of twenty-five to fifty persons, and are devising schemes to outwit their neighbors and get into the heart of Oklahoma by the appointed time.

There is a feeling all along the border that there will be a general forward movement into the territory on the night of April 20. Boomers who have been here all winter have picked out their land, and they are suspicious and afraid of the new comers. They don't propose to have the land they fought and bled for jumped by recent arrivals.

A Colony of Women Boomers.

WICHITA, Kan., April 15.—The Oklahoma fever is burning intensely. Everything indicates that on the opening day the territory will fairly be inundated by the eager tide of humanity. Several women are also preparing to take up claims. Among them are Pearl Young of Quincy, Ill., and Annetta Daisy, a well-known newspaper writer of Louisvill, Ky. Miss Bruce, who was driven out by the soldiers, is waiting at Arkansas City, where she has recently been joined by four other teachers of this state. Eight girls at Purcell have formed a coloney and will take up claims, and business of all kinds will, from the first, be well represented. Tents will be used until buildings can be erected. Two young men from Colorado arrived here yesterday with a caravan of wagons, each one a store to be moved to suit the tide of emigration. A question that is now interesting a certain class of would-be Oklahoma settlers is the liquor laws controlling the territory. An investigation shows that this will be one of the best-represented lines of business, and that saloon keepers, who are prohibited from selling in the state, will flock in great numbers to Oklahoma. Five tents are being made here by one tent-maker alone. Two of them will hold bars 100 feet long.

Settlers to be Kept in Check.

CALDWELL, Kan., April 15.—Permission to cross the Cherokee strip to the border of Oklahoma was received here Saturday. The troops now on the state line have orders to move on the 19th to the south line of the Cherokee strip and hold the boomers in check until the gates swing open. Tremendous rainfalls west may change the plans of many, as the rivers will probably be more than bankfull next week. At South Canadian City, on the Kiowa branch, the bridge over a mile long across the South Canadian has been badly damaged by the high water. Four spans have been carried off. A country wagon bridge just west of it is totally wrecked. The damage is estimated at $25,000. The water from this downfall will just about reach Oklahoma next week and many streams will be impassible for several days. The settlers are getting down to work and busily preparing to start early next week across the strip. The new land office building at Kingfisher is being constructed in sections. It will be loaded on wagons, rushed through and set up on the 21st.

THE DEATH OF MRS. JENKINSON,

An Aged Member of the Society of Friends.

Died, at the family residence in this city on Saturday evening the 13th inst., Mrs. Eliza Jenkinson, in the eighty eighth year of her age. Mrs. Jenkinson was of the old Maryland Quakers who settled at an early day on the Eastern Shore, her remote ancestry deriving title to their possessions there from the British crown, and which bears the family name, Neall, to the present time.

Mrs. Jenkinson was faithful during her long life to the principles of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers. She believed fully that there is an immediate revelation of the spirit of God to each individual soul, and that this light is universal and comes both to the heathen and the Christian, and thereby the love and grace of God to and man kind are universal. Or as is expressed by the New England Quaker Poet:

"For a sense of the goodness revealed every where,
As sunshine impartial and free as the air,
For a trust in humanity, [illegible]
And hope for all darkness the light shineth through,
The word which the reason of Plato discerned,
The truth as whose symbol the Mythra fire burned,
The soul of the world which the Stoic but guessed,
In the light universal the Quaker confessed."

No member of the society had a clearer conception of Friends' principles, in the belief of which her life had been spent, sixty-five years of which was in widowhood.

As is now remembered she became a resident of this city in 1862 and has, with various members of her family, resided here ever since, being a sister of James Neall, also a resident of this city, and she leaves a sister; the former Mrs. Burton was her daughter. In a quiet, unostentatious manner her life has been spent commanding the respect and esteem of all who knew her.

"The path of the just is as a shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." R. H. F.

The Work of a Tramp.

Hose Companies No. 1 and 2 were called out just before noon Sunday by an alarm from the barn of John A. Shoemaker, on Quality Hill. Water was quickly turned on and the damage was very trifling. It is supposed that a tramp, who was seen to leave after spending the night there, accidentally set fire to the building with a pipe or cigar.

"The Yankee Detective," a thrilling drama, was given at the Robinson school house in Jackson township Saturday night. Quite a number of Massillonians enjoyed the event.

A MIDNIGHT RAID.

The Police Force Capture Frail Humanity.

A grand round of the houses of ill fame was made by the police force under Marshal Wendling Saturday night, and the mayor held a star chamber session of court immediately thereafter. At Mary Rolchey's Palace saloon on Railroad street, no inmates were found. She pleaded guilty and paid a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs for keeping a house of prostitution. At Minnie Hudson's on Cherry street, the following persons were found: "Charles" and "John Jones," "George Jackson," "Edward Smith," "Fred Mack," Dudley Koontz, Albert Shertzer, Hazel Webnen, Lillie Anderson, Fannie Blake and Gracie Black. Dudley Koontz and Albert Shertzer were dismissed, upon their statement that they were employed there at the time. The other men, several of whom are from Canton, paid costs each amounting to $4.50. The girls paid fines of two dollars and costs. Mrs. Hudson promised to appear on Monday night.

OUR LOST MEN-OF-WAR.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE WRECK IN THE PORT OF APIA.

How the Vandalia, Trenton and Nipsic Were Wrecked—Survivors Speak in High Praise of the Discipline of Our Sailors—Surviving Sailors to be Taken to San Francisco—Burial of the Bodies of the Unfortunate Seamen on the Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The steamer Alameda arrived here Saturday morning, having left Apia on March 30.

She had on board some of the shipwrecked officers and men of the Vandalia, including Chief Cadet Robert Stocker and Cadets Hibbs, Decker, Wells, Cloke, Sackland, Lejune, Wiley and Logan, and Dr. Cordeiro, whose thigh is injured.

Lieut. Ripley, of the Vandalia, and thirty men also left Apia on the Alameda, but they stopped off at Honolulu.

The story of the great tragedy at Samoa, as related by the officers, is this:

The hurricane broke out about 2 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, March 16, and lasted till 5 o'clock the next morning.

The first of the men-of-war to break away from her chains was the German vessel the Eber. She struck the reef, keeled over, and in a few moments was broken up in pieces. Only one officer and four seamen were saved out of her entire crew of eighty.

Soon after the wreck of the Eber the Adler drifted on to the same reef. The terrible force of the hurricane is shown by the way so heavy a ship as the Adler was lifted high upon the reef. Twenty officers and men were lost from the Adler.

The United States steamer Nipsic was the next to suffer. It was evident to those who watched her from the shore that she could not long hold out against the terrible hurricane. She headed for the shore at about 9 in the morning, and just touched the point of the reef with her rudder, which was carried away, together with her stern-post. By the skilful management of the captain and officers they succeeded in beaching her on the sand.

Great credit is due for the manner in which the Nipsic was handled, for if she had gone on the reef a large number of lives would undoubtedly have been lost. As it was seven men were drowned, but all would have been saved if they had stuck to the ship.

Before the Nipsic went ashore she came into collision with the Olga and had her smoke-stack and part of her bulwarks carried away. On account of the smokestack being broken off the furnaces would not draw to keep a full head of steam on. Excepting for this accident the Nipsic, which has powerful engines, might have rode out the gale in safety.

The Vandalia was the most unfortunate of the United States fleet. Just as the Nipsic went ashore the Vandalia drifted near to the Calliope and the Olga, and came into collision with both. The Calliope struck her with great force on the port bow, doing considerable damage. The Vandalia still continued drifting almost in company with the Calliope, but the latter vessel, having lost nearly all her anchors, put full steam on and went steadily out to sea.

The captain of the Vandalia, seeing no hope of saving his ship, headed her for the shore, and in endeavoring to reach it [illegible] unfortunately struck [illegible]. The vessel filled and sank before she could beach, within about fifty yards from the stern of the Nipsic.

The loss of life on the Vandalia was the commander, three officers and [illegible] seamen and marines.

[illegible] the vessels [illegible] the Trenton drifted still further [illegible] and the [illegible] at one time held [illegible] out her [illegible] blown [illegible] on the reef and on to the Vandalia. The Trenton's stern was [illegible] was [illegible] to the [illegible] at [illegible] the poor fellows who had been in the Vandalia's yards about twelve hours got on to the Trenton, being assisted by the admiral's crew with lines and other contrivances.

The Trenton, which is a total wreck, lost one man, Joseph [illegible], who was crushed to death by falling timber after the collision.

Meanwhile the British Calliope [illegible] away. She was watched from the shore as far as could be seen through the mist with great interest, and many surmises were expressed as to whether she would get out in safety. The Calliope returned to port on Tuesday, the 19th, and has suffered very little damage except the loss of her bowsprit and some [illegible].

Among the escapes the most wonderful was that of Capt. Douglas of the schooner Lily.

The Lily came into collision with a man-of-war and was wrecked. Two of her crew were lost. Capt. Douglas [illegible] entangled in some of the [illegible] of the Lily and he was taken down with her.

On coming to the surface he was struck on the head [illegible] and he again sank. He then swam to the Olga, and just as he reached her bow to catch some lines he saw the Olga rise to a heavy sea and Capt. Douglas was sent right under the vessel.

He came to the surface again in a dazed condition, but had just enough strength to catch a line and was dragged aboard the Olga.

Nearly every day since the hurricane bodies of the poor American and [illegible] seamen are washed ashore. They are as a rule so decomposed as to be unrecognizable.

The Olga Reaches Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 15.—The German war-ship Olga has arrived here from Samoa. She has on board the commander, two officers and thirty of the crew of the Adler.

The steamer Rockton has been chartered by Admiral Kimberley and will start immediately for Samoa to convey the crews of the American war-ships Trenton and Vandalia to San Francisco. The steamer Lubeck, which left Apia on April 2, reports that the Nipsic is badly injured and it is very doubtful if she will be able to return to America. The Lubeck also reports that a large number of the bodies of the seamen who were drowned on board of the ill-fated vessels have been recovered. The bodies have been buried at Apia. The Lubeck brought to Sydney the officers belonging to the Eber. They will proceed to Germany on the steamer Hapsburg. The Trenton lies on the reefs full of water and the German ship Adler lies in the same position.

Additional Advices.

Additional Samoan advices say the admiral commanding the American fleet was the last to leave the Trenton, his flagship. The Americans—officers and sailors—were alike clad in "blue jacket" uniform, that being the only sort of clothing accessible after their trying experience. Admiral Kimberly said he considered faulty construction of the Trenton's hawse-pipes as indirectly the cause of her wreck. Within a few days after the storm a condition of things resembling order had been brought about. The marines and Mataafa's force had been actively at work in this direction. The safes of the Trenton and Vandalia had been recovered, together with a considerable quantity of other property, from the wrecked vessels.

The Germans and Americans held memorial services at different dates for the dead. At the German service Admiral Kimberly and other American officers attended. Only about one-fourth of the bodies have been recovered. Some of these were badly mutilated. It was difficult to identify them, or even to tell the nationality, and it was finally determined to bury all at one spot together. The interments were made as speedily as possible, owing to the extremely hot weather. Some of the bodies, including that of Paymaster Arms, were wrapped in Samoan matting for burial.

A body thought to be that of Capt. Schoonmaker was found up the coast some miles distant from the immediate scene of the disaster. The bodies of some of the lost officers had not been recovered at last accounts, or if they came ashore they were so mutilated or decomposed that they were not positively identified.

The Admiral wants to send the Nipsic home for repairs if she can stand the trip. Mataafa shows great concern for the American sailors. He has offered them the use of the Samoan houses to protect them from the elements, but it was thought best to continue to keep the men together. They can best be controlled by the officers in the tents, where they were when the steamer left Apia.

The Political Situation.

The political situation in Samoa remains unchanged. Mataafa declared some time ago that all the blood that had been shed was on account of German interference in Samoa. He believed the war would end if the Germans would cease giving aid to Tamasese, as the latter would be almost powerless alone. Mataafa hoped that Kimberly would formally protest against the part the Germans had taken. Should Malietoa be released by the Germans and return to Samoa, Mataafa says the question of who should rule would be settled between Malietoa and Mataafa. There would be no trouble on this account, as Malietoa had resigned in Mataafa's favor.

Commenting on the Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The Chronicle commenting on the details of the wreck of the war ships at Apia says: "This account settles all doubts in regard to the responsibility for the disaster. It proves that American and German commanders did everything that good seamanship could do to save their vessels, and that the escape of the English ship Calliope was owing to the great strength of her engines. American officers proved their claim to superior seamanship, and the saving of the crews of the Trenton and Nipsic was due to the skilful handling of the vessels."

Memorial Service.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The American's special from Annapolis says: Rev. Dr. Robert H. Williams of the First Presbyterian church preached a memorial service yesterday morning on the lost of the Samoan disaster, some of whom worshiped at his church when on duty at the naval academy. He took as his text Psalm cvii. 23 and 24: "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord and His wonders in the deep." In the discourse the preacher dwelt upon the power and courage of [illegible] which seamen need, and [illegible] there was [illegible] to seamen and [illegible] seamen, yet there were few infidels at [illegible]. Among those lost at Samoa were those who had worshiped in this church who were [illegible].

Undeservedly Damned.

[illegible] Electric Bitters [illegible] Dyspepsia [illegible] constipation and kidney complaints are subdued by the Bitters.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl st, New York.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at Baltzly's Drug store. 4

C., L. & W. Railroad.

In effect February 3, 1889.

Accom.	No. 6.	No. 3	No. 1					
6 20am	[illegible]	4 15pm	6 15am	Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 41am
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grafton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lorain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Elyria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grafton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Medina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chippewa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Seville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sterling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warwick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canal Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Massillon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Navarre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Justus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Beach City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canal Dover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Uhrichsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Flushing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Barton	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 02pm	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bridgeport	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 35am	[illegible]

* Trains [illegible]
All trains daily, Sundays excepted.

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C. & St. L. R'y for Fostoria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West.

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Crestline, Indianapolis, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest.

At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Ashland, Wadsworth, Akron, Mansfield and intermediate points.

At Warwick with C. A. & C. R'y for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y for Canton, Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y for points on that road.

At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y points on that road.

At Canal Dover with C. & M. R'y for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg, etc.

At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

At Barton, with St. Clairsville & Northern R R for St. Clairsville, O.

At Bridgeport, with C. & P. R'y, for Bellaire, Pittsburg, etc.

At Wheeling with Baltimore & O. R R for Washington, Baltimore, etc. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

M. H. GROUT,

[illegible] Ticket Agent.

OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

In effect Jan 8, 1888

GOING SOUTH	No. 1	No. 7	No. 3	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	8 15	1 30	4 50	
Oak Harbor Ar	9 02	2 05	5 5[illegible]	
Fremont	9 26	2 30	6 10	
Clyde	9 37	2 4[illegible]	6 2[illegible]	
Bellevue	9 50	3 03	6 40	
Monroeville		[illegible]	6 58	3 10
Norwalk		3 28	7 15	3 22
Wellington		4 02	8 0[illegible]	4 00
Creston Ar	11 53	5 2[illegible]	9 [illegible]	4 47
Orrville	[illegible]	5 46	7 40	*5 [illegible]
[illegible]	12 40	5 53	[illegible]	7 05
Massillon	1 20	6 [illegible]	7 5[illegible]	7 54
Navarre	1 [illegible]	6 5[illegible]	8 1[illegible]	8 11
Valley Junction	2 1[illegible]	7 40	8 [illegible]	8 55
New Cumberland	2 [illegible]	7 55	9 [illegible]	9 13
Sherrodsville	[illegible]	8 05	9 2[illegible]	9 25
Leesville	[illegible]	8 [illegible]	9 4[illegible]	9 40
Bowerstown	2 5[illegible]	8 2[illegible]	[illegible] 50	9 50
Canal Dover	2 57	6 [illegible]		
New Comerstown	3 [illegible]	6 [illegible]		
Cambridge	[illegible]	7 4[illegible]		
Macksburg	6 09	9 15		
Marietta Ar	7 [illegible]	[illegible]		

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6	No. 8	No. [illegible]	No. 4
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	6 0[illegible]	12 20		
Macksburg	7 1[illegible]	1 24		
Cambridge	[illegible]	[illegible]		
New Comerstown	10 [illegible]	4 00		
Canal Dover	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Bowerstown	11 25	3 45	5 5[illegible]	
Leesville	1 37	3 5[illegible]	6 02	
Sherrodsville	1 40	4 10	6 1[illegible]	
New Cumberland	11 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	
Valley Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Navarre	12 59	5 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	
Massillon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 [illegible]	No. 2
[illegible]	2 [illegible]	7 0[illegible]	[illegible]	
Wellington	[illegible]	7 4[illegible]	[illegible]	A. M.
Norwalk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 25
[illegible]	4 07	8 25	11 [illegible]	7 55
Clyde	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 05
Fremont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 23
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 10

[illegible]

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. Dowell, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The best Cure [illegible] is Piso's Cure for CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Massillon Independent.
WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]
PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
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DAILY.

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Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.00
Six Months	.75
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1889.

This township has taxable property to the assessed value of $4,948-530—a very comfortable and satisfactory figure.

Mr. Barnum, whose head is level on several subjects, wants all attempts abolished to identify national politics with municipal governments.

THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT will go to one hundred and five more new subscribers in the Massillon coal district this week—a fact advertisers will do well to remember. The increase last week was one hundred and fourteen.

John E. Monnot is suggested as the Democratic nominee for lieutentenant governor. So runs the ambition of the rising young statesman from Stark. The signs of the times are that the next lieutenant governor lives in Massillon.

There is not the least danger that the Massillon pension examining board will be established elsewhere. The authorities well understand that Massillon's railroads extend to all points of the compass, into territory which is not accessible from any other one point.

Oskaloosa, Kan, has just re-elected its mayor and city council of women, by large majorities. Cottonwood Falls has elected Mrs. Minnie Morgan as mayor, and a city council made up of ladies active in religious, temperance and philanthropic work.

Political independence is admirable, but political bad-faith is despicable. The truth of the assertion hits both parties, that there was bad faith shown in several quarters on Monday last. These things may seem to be forgotten after a while, but a day of reckoning always comes.

The president of the United States has issued a proclamation concerning the 30th day of April, the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington, and it would be eminently proper for the people of Massillon to take cognizance of the fact Certainly some sort of a patriotic union meeting ought to be planned, and the day made a solemn holiday.

He was an unconscious humorist in the Ohio legislature who solemnly stated on the floor of the House that he could not vote for the bill making it illegal for legislators to accept passes, for the reason that nine tenths of his constituents expected sooner or later to be elected to the assembly, and would not approve of his vote if it assisted in curtailing their anticipated perquisites.

It will strike the average sightseer after arriving at New York, lured thither by the flaming announcements of the centennial committees, that a vast deal has been planned for the entertainment of a few hundred personally invited persons able to pay the price of the ball and banquet tickets. and mighty little for the many thousands without whose presence the whole thing would be a fizzle.

There is more or less talk among certain big chiefs in the Republican party that the northeastern part of the State is "entitled" to the nominee for governor this fall. May be it is in one sense of the word, but the masses of the people do not care two figs for the geographical location of the candidate. They want the party to unite on the ablest Republican in the whole State of Ohio to run, and it does not matter one particle whether he comes from Williams, Ashtabula, Meigs or Hamilton county. May the best man win!

Senator Snyder's bill providing for a depository for the county funds is quite important to the bankers of Stark county. The bill provides that the commissioners shall, on the taking effect of this act. and thereafter biennially, publish a notice which shall invite sealed proposals from all banks coming within the provisions of the preceeding section, which proposals shall stipulate the rate of interest, and not less than two per centum, that will be paid for the use of the money of the county as provided therein; and each proposal shall contain the names of the sureties who will be offered upon the undertaking of the bank filing the same in case the proposal be accepted.

Mr. Boyle, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, says of the late legislature. "As a whole, this general assembly has not been distinguished by any particular brilliancy, and as a reservoir of intellect it has probably not been equal to its predecessor. In a party sense the Democrats cannot claim anything by comparison. Not content with taking a negative position on almost every proposition of progressive policy, the Democrats have shown themselves retroactionists and obstructionists of the simplest questions, if by doing so their alleged leaders thought they could prevent the Republican majority, as primarily responsible from legislation. from receiving any credit."

An argument hangs in THE INDEPENDENT office, as plain as the writing on the wall, showing the justice of Secretary Windom's reversal of ex-Secretary Fairchild's outrageous ruling on the subject of wool classifications. The argument is in the shape of four samples of imported wools. The first two are brown and white bunches from Bagdad, fraudulently admitted as "carpet wool" at two and one half cents per pound, when in reality they are fair medium wools, and should pay the full duty of ten cents. These samples were grown in the valley of the Tigres river, and sell in New York to-day at from twenty to twenty-three cents.

The other samples are "garneted" and "ring" waste heretofore admitted as "waste" at ten cents a pound, although properly scoured wools, which should pay thirty cents a pound. Under Fairchild's ruling the "ring" waste could be sold in New York for fifty-four cents, to the exclusion of home grown wool, which could not be marketed for less than sixty or sixty-five cents.

This shows how the late administration construed the laws it had undertaken to carry out.

The Canton News-Democrat desires THE INDEPENDENT to note the denial of John E. Monnot that he got the bogus Appleton agent drunk, and purchased the receipt in question, and so forth and so on. All this was intimated in a Columbus Herald article reprinted in this paper. Mr Monnot has the full benefit of the denial, but that does not amount to much unaccompanied by a full and frank statement of how he came by the receipt. It would be passing strange if a disinterested man, as the bogus agent proved himself to be, should dispose of such a receipt for nothing more than a woman's reason. It comes to this: Mr. Monnot has got to prove that "E. C. Johnson" served somebody other than Mr. Monnot in parting with that receipt, or stand in an uncomfortable light The trouble with the News-Democrat is that it brings in an utterly irrelevant matter between itself and a contemporary in the discussion of this subject. That feature decided either way could not effect the central question, which is, did John E. Monnot endeavor to make himself appear as the object of a conspiracy, or did he not?

WASHINGTON SALARIES.

One of the most notable and stylish turnouts seen along the Washington thoroughfares is the large coach driven by Mr and Mrs S. S. Howland of New York. A peculiarity is that there are no windows or apparent openings in the body, which is painted bright yellow, while the trimmings are of blue. The seats are all on top. The liveries of the outriders are of dark blue, with big silver buttons.

The above is the fair sample of many society notes telegraphed from Washington, and indicates to an extent the necessities of Washington polite society. The senators and representatives are now endeavoring to create a public sentiment which will justify them in voting an increase of their own salaries. Ex-senator Chace, of Rhode Island, has resigned from the highest American legislative body on account of the low salary attaching thereto, and has written an article on the subject for the North American Review. The upshot of the agitation is that in a great many quarters it has been agreed that the senators and representatives of the United States cannot sustain the dignity of their positions upon five thousand dollars a year.

We do not expect our legislators to work for nothing; neither is there any good reason for allowing them more than is considered fair compensation in the ordinary walks of life. It is the sheerest nonsence to say that they cannot properly support their positions with the government salary, and the only reason they do not succesfully do so is because the conditions surrounding Washington life have raised expenses to an extravagant level.

The question is, who made these conditions, and what constitutes Washington society if not these congressmen themselves? Society is the creation of the officials sent to Washington by the people of the country, and after erecting false standards themselves, they have no right to ask their constituents to agree to their increasing their own salaries to meet their extravagant outlay. We are told that the burden of that insufferable thing called Washington etiquette has made it incumbent upon every individual in official life, from scullion to the president, to spend a fixed proportion of their salaries upon themselves and this proportion swallows the sum total of income. Failure to live up to these requirements of etiquette means social ostracism. Since congress itself through its individual members has permitted this state of affairs to come about, it should find another remedy than by spending more of the public money. It may be set down as certain that any increase of salaries will be surely followed by a corresponding increase of expenditures.

STUMBLING BLOCKS TO PROGRESS.

Occasionally the hyper-pious New York Mail and Express wakes from its dreary contemplation of tables of contents of Sunday newspapers, and furnishes its readers with something bright and practical. It did so Saturday when it published replies to the question, "What great reform in our social, political or educational system is most needed, and will advance us as a people?"

Andrew Carnegie says that the world does not move forward by great reforms in any one department, and thinks that indiscriminate charity is one great obstruction in the upper path.

Mrs. Frank Leslie advises a course of art training to occupy as important a place in the common school curriculum as grammar.

Prof. Sumner thinks that the tax system is most in need of reform.

George William Curtis suggests political reform as a pressing need.

George W. Cable thinks we lack political courage and should acquire more of it.

Manager Augustin Daly believes that we need more real religion to hold society together

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe advocates woman suffrage as the most needed reform.

Ex-Commissioner Black would purify the ballot.

Manager A. M. Palmer believes that everything is ordered for the best, and that all that is wrong is righting itself.

Surgeon General Hamilton desires true patriotism taught in the public school and immigration restricted

Erastus Wiman is opposed to the present expensiveness of competition.

Prof. Abbe hopes for the cleansing of the press.

Mr. Edison would introduce more manual training in the schools.

And so on, to the [illegible]. In the confines of this condensed form only the suggestions are mentioned but each of the writers has enlarged upon the idea presented.

TELEGRAPH POLES CUT DOWN.

Mayor Grant and His Lieutenants Inaugurate a Genuine Reform War.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The real war against overhead wires was inaugurated yesterday. Shortly after 10 o'clock Mayor Grant's secretary received a certified copy of Judge Wallace's order, dissolving the injunction procured by the Western Union Telegraph company against the mayor and the board of electrical control. The order was sent shortly afterward to the department of public works. One of the inspectors was on hand with a corps of ax men, expecting the war signal.

Before 11 o'clock the poles at Fourteenth street and Union Square were being cut down. Hundreds of people gathered to witness the novel sight of cutting down telegraph poles. Another company of strong armed wood choppers made an attack on the poles on Sixth avenue. They commenced on both sides of the avenue at Twenty-third street, and intend levelling all poles on the avenue as far as Fifty-eighth street.

As a result of the mayor's destruction of poles Broadway, between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets, was in almost total darkness last night, greatly to the inconvenience of wayfarers. The clubs and theaters lost some of their attractiveness and the parks were gloomy and deserted.

A Serious Charge.

The serious charge is made that the Brush Electric Light company ignored the mayor's notice to shut off its current and purposely left the wires charged, to the great danger of the men engaged in removing the poles. There were some narrow escapes from death on account of the current being on, but the company claims that it did not receive the notice in time to act upon it.

A Plucky Cashier.

LONDON, Ont., April 17.—This afternoon about 2:30 two strangars entered the banking hause of F. S. Clarke, where Mr. Frank Clarke was alone behind the counter. One of the men presented a pistol at Clarke's head and called upon him to deliver his money. Mr. Clarke stood for a moment in astonishment and the order was repeated rather imperatively, "hand out your money." The young man at once answered "No I won't," and reaching quickly over the railing grasped the barrel of the pistol and turned it aside, The other stranger was standing at the door of the counter as if ready to pounce in and secure the cash on a favorable opportunity. Upon seeing the bold stand taken by Mr. Clarke and his evident determination to fight both men turned and ran out of the door and down Richmond street. They were not captured.

Line of March Changed.

NEW YORK, April 17.—It was definitely decided last night to change the line of both the military and industrial centennial parades by causing them to pass around Union Square. The route of the military parade on April 30 will be from Wall street up Broadway to Waverly Place, to Fiftieth avenue, to Fourteenth street, to Fourth avenue, to Seventeenth street, to Fifth avenue, to Seventh street. The industrial parade on May 1 will start from Fifty-seventh street and move down Fifth avenue to Seventeenth street, to Fourth avenue, to Fourteenth street, to Fifth avenue, to Waverly Place, to Broadway, to Canal street. Additional stands, placed around three sides of Union Square, will greatly increase the number of persons to whom the parade will be visible.

The Wrong Person Shot.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 17.—A special to The Age Herald from Warrien reports a sad tragedy at Reeds Gap, near that place. Last evening some young men called to see a Miss Livingston. A brother of the young lady objected to one of the visitors and got a revolver for the purpose of shooting him. He entered the room where the young people were and fired at what he supposed to be the objectionable young man, but which proved to be Miss Livingston. The ball struck her in the cheek and lodged in the base of the brain, inflicting a probable fatal wound. Young Livingston, who is said to have been drunk, made his escape and has not yet been captured.

Death of an Old Confederate Soldier.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Col. David G. White died on Saturday at West River, Md. He was a native of Port Deposit when he was sent in 1858 as a cadet to West Point. When the rebellion broke out he joined the Confederate army and left it toward the close of the war with the rank of colonel and a serious wound inflicted while in command. When the Khedive reorganized his army Col. White was offered and accepted a commission and did some valuable work for Egypt. Since his return from Egypt he had been engaged in the coal and lumber business at West River.

A New Trial Granted.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—The American's special from Gloucester, Va., says: In the Ross murder case a motion for a new trial was argued before Judge Jones today. The defense asked for a new trial on the ground that John W. Hobbs, one of the jurors, had expressed an opinion on the case before being sworn in, and that the jury were separated during the trial. The court sustained the motion, and refused to release Ross on bail

Canadian Mail Service.

MONTREAL, April 17.—A cable dispatch says that the successful promoters of the Canadian line have been awarded the contract for the Canadian mail service and will build five new steamers of 7,000 tons each and for a company backed by the Canadian Pacific road, Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith. The Allans refused to tender, because they did not think there was any money in the contract at the terms stipulated. Until the new steamers are built all Canadian mail will go via New York.

National Service Pension Association.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 17.—The National Service Pension association, of which Governor Alvin P. Hovey of this state is president, is now extending its organization materially, preparatory to bring a strong pressure for action on congress when it meets in December. [illegible] service pension [illegible] organization papers upon [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] A. [illegible], secretary, or at [illegible] Rankin, [illegible], Ind.

Confederate Cotton at Auction.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Three bales of cotton sent here from the Galveston, Savannah and Atlanta cotton exchanges were sold at auction to-day on the floor of the New York cotton exchange for the benefit of the Confederate soldiers' home at Austin, Tex., and realized $135, the prices paid ranging from 12 to 14 1-4 cents per pound.

Draws as Well as Grand Opera.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The seventh annual bench show of the Philadelphia Kennel club is now open in Horticultural hall, under the supremacy of Howard Ireland of the Associated Fanciers, and is the most successful that has ever been held here. There was 615 entries and among them were some of the finest dogs in the country. The hall was crowded with people and the dog show seems to draw as well as grand opera.

THE MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 17.

Money closed at 2½ per cent., the lowest rate; highest, 3 per cent.

Exchange closed steady; posted rates, $4.87½@4.89½; actual rates, $4.86¾@4.87 for sixty days and $4.89@4.89¼ for demand.

Governments steady; currency 6s, 1.20 bid; 4s, 1.29 bid; 4½s do, 1.07⅛ bid.

Pacific bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 1.14 to 1.18; land grants, 1.03 to 1.06; sinking funds, 1.16½ to 1.18½; Centrals, 114 to 1.18.

The stock market was extremely dull. Atchison opened ⅛c lower and sold successively at at 40⅝@41⅝ by 12 o'clock. The next most active stock was St. Paul which was traded in to the extent of 3,200 shares. The fluctations in it however were confined to ⅛@¼c, and at 12 o'clock its price was exactly at the figure at which it closed last night.

There was no increase in the dealings after midday. Prices were weaker and closed generally fractionally lower. Oregon Transcontinental, Oregon Navigation and Oregon Improved were the features of the afternood dealings. There was an unusually large amount of trading in them and they all closed weak and ⅜@5 per cent. lower. Total sales, 126,863.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 17.

WHEAT.—Wheat was fairly active, and after selling at a lower range of prices, closed ⅝c lower than yesterday's for May, but 1c over the lowest point of the day for that option. The amount of wheat on passage, the rainfall and bright crop prospects in the northwest made the bear side the popular one. Towards the closing of the session covering by shorts advanced prices to the closing figures. May sold between 88¼ and 87¼; June 85¾ and 87, and July 82¾ and 81¼.

CORN—Strong and a trifle higher on a good shipping demand.

OATS—Quiet but steady. The bulk of the trade was changing May contracts to June.

Receipts of grain were: Wheat, 32 cars; corn, 567 cars; oats, 156 cars.

PROVISIONS—Stronger and higher on a good demand, principally, it is said, from shorts. Pork gained 32½@35c, lard 7½c. and short ribs 12½@15c.

New York Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK, April 17.

FLOUR.—Quiet and firm; fine grades of winter, $2.35@2.70; do spring, $2.00@2.65; superfine winter, $2.75@3.15; do spring, $2.36@3.10. southern steady; trade and family extras, $3.35@5.40.

RYE—Dull.

BARLEY—Nominal.

SUGAR—Raw continues strong; notwithstanding the recent rapid rise the market still makes quick strides to better prices, which have reached the highest point yet attained. Business is restricted on the indifferent orders. Fair refining, 6¾@6 5-16c; centrifugal 96 test, 7⅜@7 3-16c; refined, firm; cut loaf and crushed, 9¼c; cubes, 8⅞c; powdered, 9c; granulated, 8⅜c; mould A, 8½c; confectioners' A, 8¼c; coffee A standard, 7 13-16@7⅞c; white, extra C, 7⅝@7 11-16c; yellow, 6¾c.

BUTTER—Steady; western, 26@27c; state, 28@28c.

CHEESE—Dull; factory, New York, 10½@11¾c; western, 9½@10c.

EGGS—Firm; western, 12@12½c; eastern, 12@12½c.

The Massillon Market.

Farmers are receiving the following prices to day, April 16:

Wheat, per bu	90
Oats " "	28
Corn " "	35
Potatotes per bu	15 & 20
Butter per lb	20
Eggs per doz	10

The entries in the Tuscarawas Valley Trotting Horse Breeders' Association close May 1st. The stake consists of a one-year-old race, a two-year-old race, and a three-year-old race. The Toomey guarantee stake for two and three-year olds, sired by Dr. Talmadge; a 2:40 race, a 2:35 combination pace and trot and a free-for-all stallion race. There will also be a free-for-all running race, half mile heats three in two. It goes without saying that these stakes will receive the full support they so justly merit. Entry blanks are now ready, and will be sent on application to Joseph S. Karns, Secretary, Canal Dover, O.

OFFICIAL.

United States Government Report,

National Board of Health Washington. D. C. Bulletin—Supplement No. 6, page 33:

I have tested several kinds of baking powders which I have bought in the open market The following table gives the commercial name of the baking powder and the number of cubic centimeters of gas given off:

No. 1, Dr. Price's (contains no ammonia, lime or alum)..........388
Royal..........348

BY R. C KEDZIE,
President State Board of Health of Michigan.

There investigations were not made for a money consideration, but in the interest of the government of the United States. We know that it will delight the millions of housekeepers who use DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER to see it endorsed as free from ammonia, lime, alum or any drug taint, by the highest authorities.

An Imperative Necessity

What pure air is to an unhealthy locality what spring cleaning is to the neat housekeeper, so is Hood's Sarsaparilla, to every-body, at this season The body needs to be thoroughly renovated, the blood purified and vitalized, the germs of disease destroyed. Scrofula, Salt Rheum. and all other blood disorders are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the most popular and successful spring medecine.

If you want regular, free, easy stools; use Rinehart's Pills; nothing like them 1 a dose.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For other particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial Bottles of this wonderful Discovery Free at Baltzly's drugstore. 4

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum fever sores, tetter, chapped hands chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

NEWS BY WIRE.

POPE LEO XIII SERIOUSLY ILL AT ROME.

The Situation at Minneapolis—Ohio Miners—Big Fire at New York—The Boomers.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

ROME, April 17.—Pope Leo XIII is very seriously ill, and in a condition his enfeebled constitution is scarcely able to bear.

A New York Fire.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The works of the Buffalo Sash and Door Company were burned to the ground this morning, entailing a loss of one hundred thousand dollars.

Ten Thousand on the Road.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

CALDWELL, Kan., April 16.—A conservative estimate places the number of men already about Oklahoma, ready to rush for claims the moment the barriers of time are down, at 40,000. Ten thousand more are on the road.

At Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 17.—A few street cars were started this morning, and a number of exciting collisions with the strikers followed Thus far none have been hurt, but trouble seems imminent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 17.—Yesterday was another quiet one in street car circles, the only new feature being the striking of a few shop men whom the company ordered to take out cars. The company claim that they are waiting on the city to furnish police protection; that the present police force is inadequate for the emergency, and the city refuses to guarantee the necessary protection until they have sworn in and drilled a sufficient number of special police. It is pretty certain that an attempt will be made to start cars on one or two of the lines to-day, although it is said the company have been able, so far, to employ but sixty men to take the places of the 450 strikers. It is thought the company will make concessions to the motor engineers to induce them to return to work, as they are unable to hire competent men to take their places. The action of the engineers was approved by the local Brotherhood of Locomotive engineers at their meeting last night.

ST. PAUL, April 17.—There was no change in the street car situation here yesterday. No attempt has been made to run cars, and it is understood that none will be made for several days, it being the intention of the company to make their start in Minneapolis and, if it proves successful, then it will be tried here. The cable line is still running as usual, the men positively refusing to strike. The committee appointed by the chamber of commerce yesterday to call on President Lowry reports that he absolutely refuses to arbitrate and is still determined to stick to his demand that the men shall sign the iron-clad agreement regarding labor organizations. The bill before the state legislature to grant President Lowry an exclusive franchise in St. Paul was defeated yesterday. A delegation from Minneapolis called on Governor Merriam with a petition, praying him to introduce a bill to annul the exclusive franchise in that city granted the company in 1883.

More Competition.

CINCINNATI, Apr. 16.—When away from New York recently Jay Gould and A. B. Chandler, of the United Lines, met and arranged the final details of a compact. The instrument provides that, beginning May 1, all rates to common points shall be equal by both lines, the company now having the lower rate to raise its tariff to correspond with the higher. The Mutual Union Company, which has been used by the Western Union Company to cut rates with, will pass forever out of existence as a distinct corporation It has been dead several years, but the Western Union has maintained Mutual Union offices in all large cities. Special orders have been issued to remove the Mutual Union signs and close the offices on April 30. It is especially stipulated that each company shall make an extra effort to prevent any idea of consolidation or monopoly

In Destitute Circumstances.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., April 15.—The Wage Earners' Journal says: "Many of the coal miners in the Clearfield coal districts are in destitute circumstances, and from necessity are seriously considering the matter of applying for relief from the township officials. Many of them have been without work since the first of the year, and have not the means to pay for the commonest food and necessary expenses."

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for Sarsaparilla itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad no other Peculiar preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research in medical science has developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

A census is being taken of the city of Canton.

Governor Foraker has designated April 26 as Arbor Day.

A lodge of the Senior Order of United American Mechanics will be instituted in this city Friday night.

The Rev. C. C. Smith preached a memorial sermon on the late Mrs. Charles Stevens, Sunday morning.

A man named William Jones paid a fine of ten dollars and costs Saturday night for assault and battery.

According to the Scio Herald iron laying began on the southern extension of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad on Monday.

The total valuation of taxable property in Alliance and Lexington township is certified by the auditor as amounting to $2,038,300.

H. P. Pablau's saloon, near Heppert's mill, was entered by burglars on Sunday night, and relieved of small change and other property.

At the exhibition and drill given Saturday by the Adelbert College students, Warren E. Bicknell won second prize in the parallel bar contest.

There came near being a sensation created in official circles Tuesday, but the advice of an attorney prevailed, and a threatened charge was not made.

The fare from Massillon to New York and return subject to advertised time limitations, via the Pennsylvania route, for the centennial, will be $15 30.

The earnings of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway during March show a slight decrease over the same month in 1888. The gross amount is $68,950.

Alliance gloomily accepts the inevitable. The gross revenue of its postoffice for the year was only $8,917.89, and it takes $10,000 before the free delivery can be established.

The county commissioners held a meeting Fiiday and determined not to pave the Main street river bridge until the city contracts to continue the pavement on East Main street to that point.

Mrs. Dominick Hansen died at 10:30 a. m. Tuseday at her home on Chestnut street, after being ill for eighteen months. She was about fifty years of age and leaves a husband and family of eight children.

The general assembly did one very good thing in its closing hours by passing an amendment to the election laws, providing that citizens shall not congregate within one hundred feet of voting places.

An effort was made Saturday to wreck a C., L. & W. passenger train between Freeport and Tippeconoe, by tying a chain and several ties across the track. The train was stopped before the ties were reached.

Mrs. F. A. Brown left on Tuesday for Toledo, and from there will go to California with her sister, Mrs. E. L. Gates. They expect to be absent about two months, visiting relatives in Kansas City, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco.

A carelessly driven colt ran into the rear of Farmer Black's carriage, on East Main street, on Monday, overturned it, and Mr. Black was thrown out. His horse started and he was dragged fully sixty feet, fortunately without injury to himself.

The familiar little donkey, with its expressive ears and sympathetic baritone voice, behind which the little daughters of Peter Gribble were so often seen, has gone to Wheeling, W. Va., to amuse the children there. Contractor George W. Lemmon purchased it for his home on the island.

In the last correspondence received from Mrs. L. D. Pinney, Honolulu, H. I., mention was made of two cases of leprosy that had broken out in Miss Reamer's school. It seems to be a national curse, the eradication of which has thus far failed, despite earnest efforts on the part of the government.

A man at Mineral point was being lowered into a well in a big iron kettle. At a depth of fifteen fet he was overcome by foul air and fell from the kettle, but instead of dropping to the stone bottom below, the ear of one of his heavy boots caught on the hook of the bail, and he was safely drawn from danger.

A committee consisting of Comrades C. L Marvin, E. Fraunfelter and A. P. Baldwin, was appointed to use its influence to have an examing board of physicians established in Akron, as a convenience to comrades who now have to go to Kent or Massillon to be examined for pensions.—Ravenna Republican.

The township trustees held a special meeting Friday to accept the bonds of newly elected officers. They also resolved not to collect any bills against the county for physicians, hereafter. It has been the custom to present such accounts to the county authorities, but now the doctors must do it themselves

Nathan McKee and a friend of equal moral calibre called at the establishment of Albright Kessler, on Railroad street, Tuesday. Without saying by your leave, one of the worthies held the wiry proprietor of the den, and the other walked off with a revolver and other articles. Mrs. Kessler set up a howl, and the marauders made off and have not since been found.

The pavement on East Main street now completed gives such great satisfaction that it is generally wished that the council will find ways and means to continue it further up the same street—but not at the same price per yard. The sewer connections on East Main are all made, and there is no reason other than financial, to prevent.

The auditor has certified to Township Clerk Koons the amount of property in Perry township taxable for school purposes. The amount outside of the corporation included in the city school district is $185,750; amount within the corporation, $3,127,840. The amount within the corporation included in the township school district is $10 980; amount in the township, also within the township school district, $1,623,960; total amount of property in Perry township taxable for school purposes, $4,948,530. It will be noted that not all the territory within the corporation is included in the city school district.

A curious canvass has been going on in Boston to ascertain the position of the clergy on the prohibition question. Of all the replies, 1,036 in number, 934 were for it, 91 against it, and 11 undecided. The vote of Methodist ministers was solid for Prohibition. Among the Baptists 201 were for and 1 against. The vote of the Congregational ministers lacked 7 of being unanimous. The Episcopalian was the only denomination that had a majority against Prohibition, the vote standing 11 for and 37 opposed. Only 6 replies were received from Roman Catholics, of which 4 were favorable. The other denominations cast very small votes.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mayor Frantz is sojourning in Cleveland.

Mrs. J. M. Jarvis left on Tuesday for Old Point Comfort.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. George have moved from Topeka to Kansas City.

Judge Pease has gone to Cleveland to witness one of the Booth and Barrett performances.

Mr. C. F. Von Kanel left for East Saginaw, Mich., and will be absent several days on business.

Mr. H. H. Cully, superintendent of the Dalton schools, was the guest of Mr. Fred McClain over Sunday.

Mr. E. C. Merwin returned Sunday morning from his trip to St. Paul, with Russell & Co.'s special freight train.

Mr. Will Bucher, formerly of Canton, has entered upon the discharge of his duties as treasurer of Sierra county, New Mexico.

Louis Wenzel, who left this city in December to go to Princeton, Ill., with Ph. Blumenschein, has returned with his family to Massillon.

Mr. Henry Oehler returned home from an extended trip Friday night. He has been all through the South and visited many of the former Massillonians now in Florida.

The large party of Canton and Massillon young ladies who are planning to go abroad this summer, chaperoned by Mrs. Lew Slusser, of Canton, will sail for Glasgow on the 1st of June.

NOT A SHIP CANAL.

General Bachtell Talks About an Enlarged Channel.

In a recent conversation in THE INDEPENDENT office, General Samuel Bachtell, chief engineer of the board of public works, and one of the most staunch friends of the whole canal system said:

"I wish I could get the newspapers out of the habit of speaking of the 'Ohio chip canal.' The proposition that you and I are advocating is enlargement only. The term 'ship canal' conveys the impression that we propose to make a wide and deep enough channel to float such vessels as sail the great lakes. What we really want and are working for is an enlarged channel, capable of floating boats to carry one hundred and ten tons. In such a water-way it would pay to ship grain, coal and everything else through to New York. At the present time, what is most needed is to get the State to commit itself to a definite policy regarding the canals."

Death of James E. Starn.

James E. Starn passed away, at his home on Mill street, on Saturday night at 10 o'clock, of pneumonia, after a brief illness of one week. Mr Starn had been connected with the Central Union Telephone Company for five or six years as manager, and it is believed that he filled the responsible position to the full satisfaction of all its patrons. He was a sober, hard working, moral man, loved and respected by all. He leaves a wife and two little girls to mourn his loss. His age was twenty nine years. His remains were taken to Reedsburg, Wayne county, the home of his parents, for interment. The funeral took place on Tuesday, April 16. L. P.

Notice to Correspondents.

THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT goes to press Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock, and correspondents should mail their letters so as to reach this office as early on Tuesday as possible to insure insertion the same week. Correspondents will please bear this in mind, and will also be kind enough always to sign their letters.

"NOT GUILTY,"

SO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY DECIDE

In the Case of Messrs. Loeffler and Shauf, Charged with Needlessly Killing and Mutilating Pigeons.

The case of the State of Ohio vs. Herman Loeffler and Lewis Shauf, charged with "needlessly killing and mutilating" certain tame pigeons, went to the jury at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. With commendable promptness, the jury decided that on the 15th day of March when the contest took place, the birds were killed necessarily and without mutilation, and returned a verdict for acquittal.

The day was occupied with the wearisome examination of witnesses, from whom little or nothing was developed further than admitted facts. It seemed a waste of time, for when the case reached the lawyers, it resolved itself into one question—were the birds needlessly killed or mutilated?

The prosecution urged that the deliberate killing of the pigeons could not be termed sport in its true meaning, and that it was needless in the most accurate sense of the word. It was stated that the Humane Society represented an advanced state of civilization, and should be encouraged and not made the object of ridicule. The statute under which the action was commenced was construed as bearing directly upon the point at issue, and could not be evaded without nullifying the intent of the law. The fact that a substantially identical law had been amended in New Jersey, to permit pigeon shooting by express stipulation, was adduced as evidence that the present Ohio law contemplated putting an end to similar contests.

The attorneys for the defense insisted that as the dead targets were sold in advance under contract for food purposes, the killing could not be called needless. They recited that great care had been exercised to prevent the suffering of wounded birds, and that the statute was intended to cover horses and such animals. They pointed to the two gentlemen under fire as men of standing in the community, not likely to indulge in needless killing or wanton mutilation. The decision of a Cincinnati judge upon a demurrer in a like case was referred to, and the members of the Humane Society in their present position were spoken of as cranks, raising their hands in horror and saying. "Don't kill the birds, the pretty birds!" It being advanced that the killing was for food purposes, it was then added that if some birds escaped and suffered from wounds, blame should not attach to the marksmen, who had done their best and had made extra provision in the shape of men employed to rush out and wring the necks of the pigeons. Stress was laid on the delay of several weeks before the making of the charges.

Justice Rogers made a strong charge to the jury and asking for a literal construction of the statute forbidding the needless killing or mutilation of animals. He charged them to construe the laws according to the evidence, and not to consider any but the case in question.

The jury was out for a few minutes and returned a verdict of not guilty as stated at the outset. The first ballot stood 11 to 1 for acquittal. The second was unanimous. H. C. Baer was foreman.

Now is the time to advertise, and THE INDEPENDENT offers the only medium circulating daily in the city.

Holy Week Services.

Services at St. Timothy's church during the week as follows: Wednesday and Thursday, 7:30 p. m.; Good Friday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Saturday, adult and infant baptism, 3 p. m. Services on Easter day: Holy communion, 8:30 a. m.; service, sermon and holy communion, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School anniversary, address by Professor Jones, 4:30 p. m.; service sermon, adult and infant baptism at 7:30 p. m. in the school room, for the colored people.

A Small Judgment.

The jury brought in a verdict for $1,750 at Cleveland Monday in the action brought by Theodora H. Ricks as guardian, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, before the United States circuit court. Judgment was accordingly given to Marius H. McGuffey, the child who was injured for life in the accident by which the late Patrick C. Hull lost his life. The sum demanded was $25,000.

Township Board of Education.

The board of education of Perry township met Tuesday in the office of the township clerk. Thomas J. Whipple was elected president. It was decided to increase the levy for school purposes from three to four mills, to meet increased building expenses.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

All grocers handle the VICTOR MARA Coffee, because it is the best and cheapest Coffee in the market.

MASSILLON'S FAIR.

A Great Enterprise About to be Undertaken.

It has been decided in dead earnest this time that Massillon must have a fair. For two years the subject has been approached very gingerly, but now the scheme has taken root, and the men most actively interested propose to hold a meeting very soon and take definite action so that when fall comes everything will be in readiness. Just to satisfy curiosity it may be stated that among a very few of those who will work heartily for the purpose in view are Col. T. S. Webb, C. Russell, C. A. Krider, J. G. Warwick and Hemperly & Jacobs—there are plenty more.

The scheme is to hold a free street fair, such as has attracted thousand upon thousand of people to a dozen Ohio cities in years past. These fairs have elsewhere been arranged upon comparatively small scales, and yet have met with singular success. It is thought that with a long pull and a strong pull all together, Massillon can organize a fair exhibition of impressive proportions, and that is just what will be done.

It is proposed to sweep Main street in the business part of the city until it shines like a Holland floor, then to close it to travel and divide it into spaces for exhibitors. The park will be set aside in the same manner, and Erie street devoted to live stock exhibits. Committees will be appointed to watch after classes of entries, and merchants will be called upon to furnish prizes. The fair may last one day and possibly two. The railroads will all help, and the people will pour into town like the locusts into Egypt. The thing to do just now is to thoroughly ventilate the subject, and above all, to interest the farmers. When the meeting is called, every business man should make it his personal business to be present.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A Resume of the Present Situation.

The following dispatch embodies some things new and others that have been expressed before, and on the whole may be said to fairly represent the local situation:

MASSILLON, O, April 12—A forecast of Stark county politics was gathered to-day from Republican and Democratic leaders on the next campaign, as follows: The delegates to the State convention will be solid for the Hon. Silas A. Conrad for lieutenant governor. John McBride can have the Democratic nomination for senator in the Stark-Carroll district if he'll take it, while Julius Whiting, jr., chairman of the Republican county committee, a prominent lawyer of Canton, will contest the nomination with Senator T. C. Snyder. Democratic aspirants for representative will be John E. Monnot, Young Eagle of Stark, Wallace Phelps, editor of the Alliance Leader, and A. H. McCadden mayor of Canal Fulton. On the Republican side Representative Wilhelm will be one of the candidates, the other being conceded to the east end of the county. Jake Mentzer, of Navarre, has been conceded as the Democratic candidate for sheriff. The Republicans will probably unite upon Captain Dick Crawford, present third assistant sergeant-of-arms at the senate at Columbus.

The Council.

The council met Wednesday night and heard the ordinances preliminary to the work of extending the sewer mains. D. A. Miller was re-elected engineer, and the day for council meetings was changed to Monday.

VICTOR MARA Coffee is a blended Coffee, composed of Rio, Java and Mara.—Ask your grocer for it.

Merchants, Mechanics, Ministers, Faamers and Attorneys.

All require a stimulant at times; every human being desits an absolute necessity; your physician will say so. No efficient remedy for Pure Old Rye Whiskey has ever been discovered. The Faculty recommend Klein's Silver Age, Absolutely Pure Rye, is the purest and best. Always reliable. Hospitals use it. Druggists sell it. $1 50 a standard quart. Headquarters, 82 Federal St, Allegheny, Pa. Max Klein, Sole Prop.

Write for catalogue. Price list with testimonials mailed free. Mention this paper. Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson or Overholt Pure Rye 6 years old $1 00 quart; 5 for $5.00. Ports Sherries, Brandies, Gin, Whiskies, etc., 50 cts quart up. Goods shipped to all parts of U. S. Send trial order. 43 tf

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Buy Victor Mara Coffee and receive a nice card with each pound. Your groceryman handles it.

"Every Spring,"

Says one of the best housewives in New England, "We feel the necessity of taking a good medicine to purify the blood, and we all take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It keeps the children free from humors, my husband says it gives him a good appetite, and for myself I am sure I could never do all my work if it was not for this splendid medicine. It makes me feel strong and cheerful, and I am never troubled with headache or that tired feeling as I used to be."

THE COUNTY SEAT.

PROGRESS OF THAT MASSILLON ELECTION CONTEST.

Clark Tonner Troubled with Office Seekers—Bridge Contract—Minor Matters.

CANTON, April 16.—An answer has been filled in court in the case of Frank Minich vs. Jacob W. Foltz of Massillon. The answer denies that in the first ward more votes were cast for Minich than for him; that the box was not in a place to be tampered with; that Minich had a right to the seven votes in the second ward deposited in the township box; and also denies that the court has any jurisdiction in the case. It was understood that all votes for city officers found in the township box be cast out. He asks that the case be dismissed at the plaintiff's cost. The hearing will be on Monday, and W. W. Clark, John C. Mong, and Austin Lynch were appointed jurors by Probate Judge Fawcett.

News has been received here of the death of Edward Lantz, of Paris township. Some weeks ago Lantz fell into a maple sugar evaporator and his death was the result of horrible burnings.

The old council and board of education died last night. In the re organization in the council Louis Loichot was re-elected president, William Volkman re-elected vice president and H. G Shaub was re-elected clerk. At the board of education Joseph Dick was elected president, L. C. Cool, vice president, Isaac Harter treasurer, and William Feller was re-elected clerk.

CANTON, April 13.—This evening Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Miller, of Akron, will give a reception to President Marsh, of Mt. Union. A number from this city will probably attend.

At the Y. M. C. A. rooms Sunday afternoon there will be a business men's meeting. It will be for the purpose of considering plans for a Y. M. C. A. building. The meeting will be called at 3 o'clock.

Mr Clark Tonner reports that since the announcement of his appointment as chief of the appointment division of the interior, he has been besieged by applicants for positions. He has been disturbed as late as midnight and daily receives applications by mail from all over the State

Franklin Wells, son of Bazalell Wells, the founder of Canton, and the only living direct heir, is in the city in regard to giving a quit deed for the old Plum street graveyard. Cantonians propose in case it is done to erect a hospital thereon.

County Commissioner Wearstler treated the court house Friday on a new boy at his house.

The contract for the bridge over the Nimishillen in South Cherry has been awarded to the Canton bridge works, the price being $8 225. The bid of the Massillon works was $25 more.

VICTOR MARA Coffee brings happiness to every family that uses it. Try it. Handsome card with each package.

That tired feeling and loss of appetite are entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine. Try it.

Steeles' Physiology. New supply at the Independent Company's.

Deserving Confidence.

It is quite surprising to notice the numerous reports of remarkable cases of nervous diseases cured, such as head-ache fits, nervous prostration, heart affections St. Vitus' Dance, insanity, prolonged sleeplessness, by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. The new and improved brain and nerve food, and medicine, is everywhere gaining a remarkable reputation for curing the worst of the diseases, as as well as the injuries effects of worry, nervous irritation mental and physical overwork. Z. T. Baltzly, the drugests, will give away bottles of this wondeful remedy. It positively contains no opium or morphine.

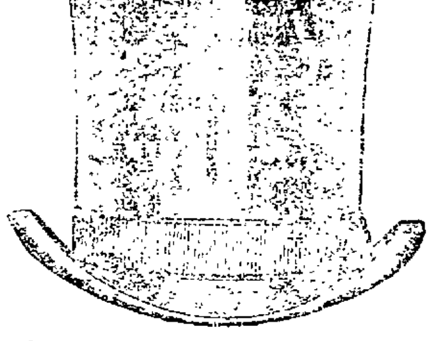
A Revolutionizer—P. M.

would you whip a sick horse? No. Then don't use ordinary pills, salts, senna, etc., for sick livers, bowles, etc. only use Miles' Pills, (M P.) the safest and surest of pills. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzley's.

A Close Call.

Mrs. C. A. Johnson of Toledo had every symptom of heart disease shortness of breath could not lie on left side, cough pains in chest, etc. yet after being given up to die, was cured by Dr. Miles' New Cure, sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Spangler & Co.,



HATTERS.

This week we will show a special line of

Easter 4-in-Hand

TIES.

WINSORETTS, YACHT CLUB, and TECK SCARFS.

They surpass anything in way of beauty ever offered before.

Jos. Horn & Co.'s

PENN AVE. STORES.

Largest Stock of Spring and Summer Goods

Dress Goods and Silks our great specialty.

High Class Novelties in exclusive patterns.

Printed India Silks at 45 cents and upwards.

Special values (27 inches wide) at 75 cents and $1.00, high novelties at $2.00 to $4.00 a yard.

Plain India Silks, 45 cents and upwards.

Fancy Striped Surah Silks, 50 cents to $1.50.

New Spring Shades, in surahs, Faillies, Royales and Gros Grain silks.

New Black Silk Grenadines in plain, striped and brocaded.

Novelties in Black Dress Goods in wool and silk wool fabrics.

Spring Dress Good, fancies, 45 cents to $2.50 a yard.

Plain, Striped, Plaid and Printed Mohairs.

Printed Challies, 5 cents to 70 cents a yard.

French Suit Patterns, $20.00 to $37.00 each.

French Wool Cachmeres all shades, 50 cents to $1.50

Fifty inch Wool, Spring Suiting Cloths, 40 cents to $2.50 a yard.

Dress Ginghams, 8 cents, finest Scotch Goods at 40 cents a yard.

French and American Fine Sateens at lowest prices.

"Cable Dye," fast black, Hosiery, will not stain or come off in wearing.

The best $1.00 corsets. Boy's Star Shirt Waists' Men's White and Fancy Shirts.

Our Lace Curtain Catalogue is ready. We send samples and prices promptly.

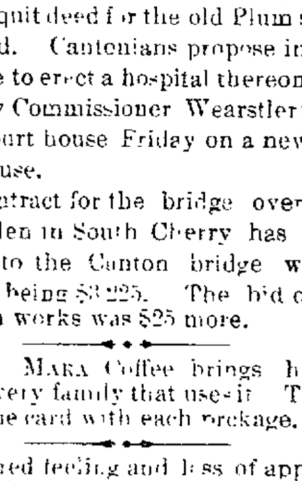
Dress Trimmings, Cloaks, Suits, Wraps, Jackets, in largest variety. Address letters to

JOS. HORN & CO.,

609--621 Penn

PITTSBURG.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall st N. Y.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

Blood Poison, Diseases of [illegible] Weaknesses, Nervous De[illegible] sults of Errors in Youth [illegible] cured. [illegible] Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. [illegible]

COLEMAN

THE RELIABLE JEWELER

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Siverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street.

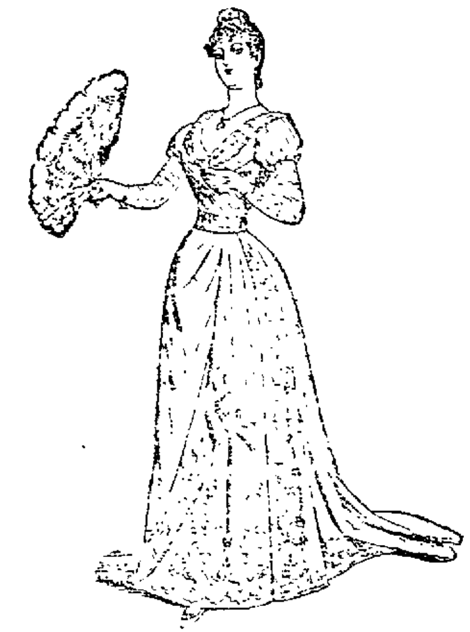
THE SPRING FASHIONS.

A LETTER FULL OF SILKS AND VELVETS.

Empress Evening Gowns—Summer Gowns of Wash Silks—The Variety and Beauty of This Season's Silks—Some Rich Brocades—Where Do the Worms Come From?

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 11.—This is going to be a silk and velvet letter, for I have exhausted all the novelties in other fabrics, and I really cannot undertake another dissertation on bonnets, at least until my eyes recover from the dazzle of so many brilliant "confections." There was a time when a bonnet was simply a bonnet, and a hat a hat, but that time has gone to keep steady company with the days when I was a girl. They are now confections and creations. The bonnet is usually the confection because it is too sweet for anything, and the hat the creation, because nothing ever did or could grow like it.

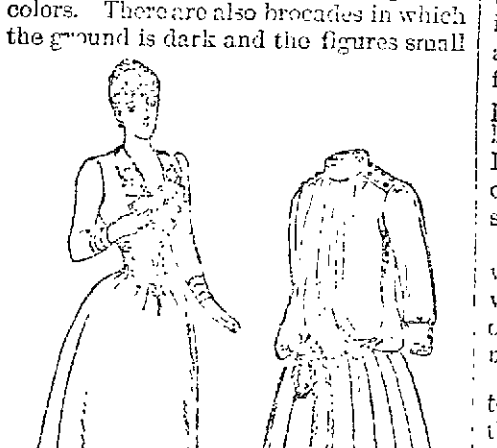


EMPRESS EVENING GOWN.

But I started out to talk silks, and I am going to do it. It is certainly not over twelve years ago that it was not possible to find American silks in more than one weave, and that was the plain silk in colors or black. It is true that they were practically indestructible and never acquired that very unpleasant gloss that so quickly appears upon even the best quality of French goods and makes a new gown look shiny and even greasy. This comes from the fact that French silks are weighted with glucose, which has the property of taking on a waxy polish with very little wear. English silks and American silks are pure, and no matter how long they are worn they never become shiny. That fact known, no lady ought to purchase a French silk if she can get an American one, for, though the English is good, patriotic sentiment ought to count for something; besides, the American goods are cheaper.

In my wanderings after the "newest" I went into an enormous warehouse, and found, among those manufactured by Americans, thousands of rolls of silks, and I verily believe no two alike, and I wish to show that, no matter what a lady's fancy may be, she can get anything she wants in silk made in this country. It is, therefore, her duty to buy them, and no husband has a moral right to prevent his wife from being patriotic and doing her duty any more than she has to dictate whom he shall vote for.

Among these beautiful goods are all the exquisite pongees and India silks with delicate ground in all shades, and flowers and foliage in the most perfect taste and designs, each design being carried through nine different ground colors. There are also brocades in which the ground is dark and the figures small and neat, exquisitely designed and colored, and others with very large patterns consisting mostly of foliage in satin brocade, each having a peculiar metallic lustre. These are very rich and somewhat expensive. There are other goods, crape finish in mat white, cream, pale pink and blue with tiny figures and flowers in silk woven over the surface. This latter drapes as soft as crape and is lovely for vests and draperies. There is also a full line of [illegible] silks and moire, of satin stripes, [illegible] and others with dainty little woven figures, others with stripes, one of rich satin and the other of intricate brocaded patterns, plain faille francaise in every conceivable color, and all of superb appearance, reps and gros grains, plaid surahs, striped surahs, plain surahs and a sort of silk between surah and satin, overwoven with brocaded figures. This last has a changeable ground.



SUMMER GOWNS OF WASH SILK.

The armure weave is a favorite this season and is made the foundation for many beautiful combinations, one being a gray armure with narrow stripes of moire in gray, with another set of stripes of graded width in white satin with black satin stripes between them. Another is of cream armure with stripes of four shades of gray satin and a stripe made up of tiny flowers in two shades of yellow and two shades of dull green. Ribbons are made to match all the principal patterns.

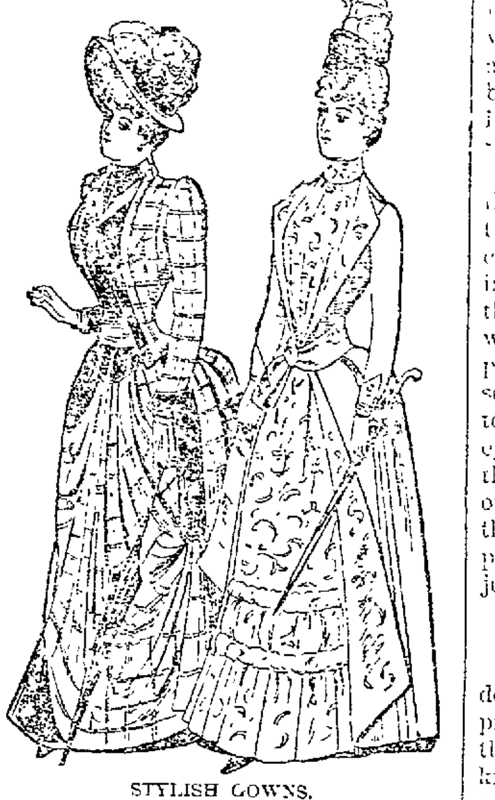
There is a superb quality which has a wide stripe of gray satin, alternated with a still wider one of open work in two shades darker. This is also matched in ribbon. There is a full line of this kind in all the newest shades which grow more and more beautiful with each succeeding season.

Black silk grenadines, brocaded and striped, are also seen, as well as black armure, faille, surah and rich dull surface silks for mourning, as well as a long list of black gros grains and glace silks of every price, though the price of all but fancy grades of American silk is really remarkably cheap when their durability is taken into consideration. I have a Cheny black silk that has been in use since 1876, and it has been turned and remade twice and is still presentable. It has had hard wear and plenty of it.

There are some lovely, dainty silks for summer wear which are indescribable. They have stripes of satin and changeable silk, lace work and brocade all together, and there are plain brocades for evening wear and bridal costumes, and among the high novelties is a brocade done in Persian palm leaf pattern in straggling figures over an overshot armure ground, cream and moss green in shades. Overshot silk in armure and plain weaves are seen of violet and yellow, or violet and green, and it is very beautiful.

I noticed also a few pieces of the magnificent old fashioned, but ever new, cherry silk in very delicately tinted ground work, with large flowers in soft natural colors woven in. This is done by having the pattern printed on the warp of the silk as it is stretched in the loom, and the woof is woven afterward in, which gives the pattern that soft and indistinct outline and vagueness which are its charm. It is only recently that this has been achieved in America, the secret of its peculiar manufacture having been jealously guarded in France. I guess we can do things as well as they.

Besides these varieties, and many more that I cannot remember, are some artistic pongees and India silks for household decorative purposes. These are usually in very delicate tints, but I noticed one pattern of conventionalized flowers in greens shading into yellow.



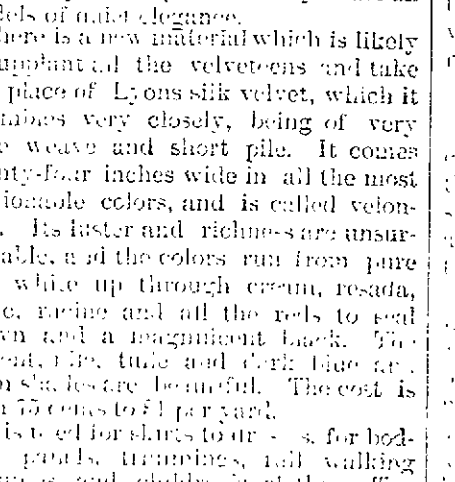
STYLISH GOWNS.

There are also many varieties of wash surah, which is bound to become a favorite material. The stripes are of every perfectly fast color and none others, and all in pleasing shades and combinations. Some are in fine and quite large checks also. They are for young ladies for tennis and general summer every day wear and for undergarments, both for ladies and children, and also for gentlemen's summer outing blouses, and blouses for boys for very warm weather. The goods is one yard wide, and costs about a dollar a yard. They will be like all the Cheny fabrics, strong and durable as well as pretty. There are other American silks, but the Cheny silks here, the Burton English and Bonnet French are the only ones worth buying for those who want something worth having.

I have chosen from many models some very stylish gowns made of silks and velvets only, as representing the manner of making them up, and the styles are all models of quiet elegance.

There is a new material which is likely to supplant all the velveteens and take the place of Lyons silk velvet, which it resembles very closely, being of very close weave and short pile. It comes twenty-four inches wide in all the most fashionable colors, and is called veloutina. Its luster and richness are unsurpassable, and the colors run from pure mat white up through cream, resada, tabac, racine and all the reds to seal brown and a magnificent black. The serpent, [illegible], tulle and dark blue and plum shades are beautiful. The cost is from 75 cents to $1 per yard.

It is used for skirts to dresses, for bodices, panels, trimmings, tall walking costumes and children's clothes. The dark green, blue and black make suits which boys cannot wear out, and the goods make very rich and handsome and dressy robes for little girls, as well as cloaks for babies, and is equally handsome for grandma.



VELOUTINA AND BROCADED GOWNS.

If I had my way nobody should wear anything less beautiful than silk and velvet, and after seeing so many beautiful ones as I have this week I am not to be blamed; but where in the world do all the worms live that make so much silk?

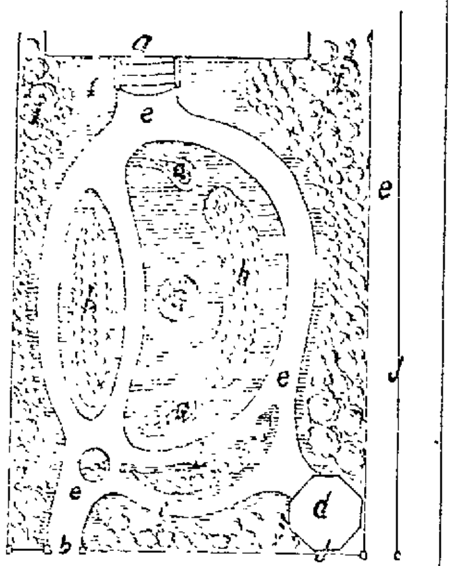
OLIVE HARPER.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

POPULAR GARDENING AND FRUIT GROWING.

Gardening in Small Front Yards—A Graceful Plan by Which a Limited Area May Be Laid Out With Flower Beds and Shrubs.

Many of the front yards in our small towns and villages have a street frontage of less than 40 feet wide, with a depth from the house to the street line falling even below this measure. Is it worth while in such small plots to attempt any ornamental gardening beyond having a grass plot and a few flower beds?



PLAN FOR A FRONT YARD GARDEN.

The above question is in part replied to by Popular Gardening in the annexed engraving, patterned after an actual example. Here is a small front area laid out on a graceful plan, which provides not only quite a fair proportion of green sward, but also borders for holding 300 shrubs, large and small, and hardy plants, besides many summer bedding plants. There is also a vine covered arbor in the front right hand corner. The features of this garden are indicated by letters in the engraving, as follows: a, entrance to home; b, street entrance by the front yard walk; c, street entrance to walk to rear of house; d, vine covered arbor; e, walks; f, grass; g, small flower beds; h, small shrubs and hardy flowers in borders; i, larger shrubs in borders; j, vine covered fence.

What is especially commendable in this plan, says Popular Gardening, is that the center wish being open and occupied mainly with green sward tends to impart an air of breadth and repose to the scene, scarcely inferior to what it would be if the hundreds of shrubs and plants of the marginal borders were absent, while the mere fact that these latter objects are present, attracting the eye, seems also to direct attention from the actual size of the interior part. In other words, here is a plan for making the utmost of a small area, and so occupying the space with a diversity of objects as to lessen the idea of its small size.

How to Prune Hybrid Roses.

John Henderson tells in Popular Gardening how to prune hybrid roses. The pruning should be done the second or third week in March, though I have known the first week in April to be early enough. First take out all the small or sickly looking shoots, then prune the remainder from six to eighteen inches, according to their growth. Many shoots show black blotches or rings on the last year's growth, and in such cases the shoots should be cut away below such spots, even if you have to prune down to the plant itself. As a general rule moderate growing sorts should be pruned to about six inches, and strong growing ones from twelve to eighteen inches. The whole principle of successful pruning and after growth depends on the correct observance of the habits of each individual plant, also the object in view; some prefer to have their plants dwarf and bushy, and to do this they must be kept well pruned; but such as have small gardens should not prune too closely, rather aiming to make fine, tall bushes according to generally as are surrounded by trees, for we [illegible] that it is only when the bushes [illegible] a certain height that they can obtain the [illegible], which no plant requires more than the rose.

Some of the New Grapes.

At a [illegible] meeting of the Ohio Horticultural [illegible] [illegible] Campbell stated that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] good [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] fruit [illegible] doe[illegible] [illegible] pomol[illegible] [illegible]t.

FRUITS OLD AND NEW.

Varieties That Are Worthy of Wider Dissemination and Cultivation.

At the last annual meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural society, at Trenton, numbered with other interesting subjects considered was "Worthy Fruits, New and Old, Not Much Disseminated." This was the topic of a paper read by William R. Ward, and following are extracts from Secretary E. Williams' report of the same:

Mr. Ward opened the subject by naming the Kieffer pear, which has been so persistently written and talked against. It has, however, in certain localities been extensively planted, and, from it coming into bearing early, giving large crops and bringing fair prices, those who are now growing it are not disappointed. Those who claimed superior flavor for this variety brought to a certain extent the unfavorable comments that it has received, but as a cooking variety it has no equal, in Mr. Ward's opinion. He claims for it, taking all things into consideration, that it will be a popular variety for the state of New Jersey. A pear commended as high flavored and good for family use was Dana's Hovey, an old variety though one that is little grown. The Quinn pear has been tried and found to be one of the best varieties for an amateur, or planted in small quantities by the grower.

Among the strawberries, more of the Jessie were noticed in the markets last year than ever before, but experience seems to prove that this sort does best in heavy clay soils. The Davis has received considerable notoriety from its similarity to the Sharpless in general appearance, in growth, color and productiveness, and in size they cannot be distinguished. Mr. Ward, who has seen these varieties grown side by side, could discover but little difference between them. Mr. Goldsmith, who has grown them quite extensively, claims that they are firmer and stand up longer than the Sharpless.

There is a standing prejudice against yellow raspberries for market purposes. These do not sell. The Marlborough is a popular variety, coming into the market before the Cuthbert.

Fay's currant is sustaining its reputation and is worthy of dissemination and cultivation.

In cherries, among the sour varieties was recommended the Montmorency, as it comes in after the Early Richmond. The English Morello was pronounced a good variety, though not much grown.

Moore's Early grape was pronounced one of the very best of the early black grapes, coming in before Concord. It commands generally high prices. The Ives, Champion and Concord come in about the same time from Delaware, yet the Moore's Early, being in a better condition, sells readily. The Niagara was mentioned and said to be worthy of wider dissemination. It generally commands high prices.

The Canfield was named as the best apple for a long keeping sweet sort; it is productive and makes, with the Harrison, the renowned Newark cider. The Pompey is an excellent sweet fall apple.

Potatoes for Seed.

The importance of healthy tubers for seed is too well known to require more than a mere mention. Another important fact is that no crop benefits more from a frequent change of seed than potatoes. On the subject of cutting potatoes for seed, a well known English authority says: "Many growers prefer planting the sets whole. Of course it economizes the seed if one potato can be made to do the work of two, but we question whether the cut potato makes the safest seed, especially on farms that are addicted to potato disease. The great drawback to the whole potato has been that it sends up too many stems together and the crop is injured by overcrowding. But is it not possible to prevent this by extracting all the eyes excepting, say, two? We should think there would be little difficulty about that; there can be no doubt that the whole set this far depleted of its sprout eyes would have more nourishment to support the young plant than the seedling that has been cut. Its nourishment, moreover, would be concentrated on the two shoots left, which would tend to strengthen and fortify them for the battle of life."

The Propagation of the Cranberry.

Cranberries are propagated from the roots or cuttings, usually the latter, and their successful culture requires a bog or piece of peaty ground, thoroughly cleared off and in a situation that can be flooded and the water drawn off as required. After the spot is prepared it should be covered with sand from two to four inches in depth, in which the roots or cuttings are set. These can be obtained from any neighborhood where cranberries are raised or through seedsmen. Unless the natural conditions are all highly favorable, it is not apt that their culture is likely to be disappointing.

A [illegible] successful strawberry grower [illegible] reports as the [illegible] [illegible] the best as drouth [illegible] Capt. Jack, Crescent, Windsor Chief, James Vick and Downing.

Dr. Hoskins, of Vermont, [illegible] the importance of growing seedlings from [illegible] Russian and the hardiest [illegible] [illegible] apples [illegible] Wealthy and Scott's Winter.

A [illegible] has a bright little niece, [illegible] whose head but a few years [illegible] and who is saying her prayers [illegible] repeated a line in the Lord's Prayer, "Harrowed be thy name." The little one was kneeling by her mother's knee, and the latter said:

"Why, darling, you don't mean 'harrowed.' Harrowed means plowed up and they 'harrow ground.' You should say: 'Hallowed be thy name.' Hallowed means holy." The little girl thought for a moment and then her face brightened and she said with a smile: "Well, mamma, the Lord must think I'm awful funny, for I've said 'harrowed' for ever so long."—Portland Argus.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

APRIL 11, 1889.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVIR, Editor, 6?1 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

CHECKERING.

Prof. F. A. Fitzpatrick failed to win a game from J. P. Reed.

Edward Kelly telegraphed us as follows: Fleming writes me that he will not play at his own home until the fifteenth of May.

The Madison, Wis., players have excellent club rooms, and at present they are battling for supremacy. Mr. L. P. Ketchum is in the lead.

Gould's Problem or Match Game Book	$1.00
Baker and Reed's "Alma Book."	1.25
Anderson's "Second Edition"	1.50
Campbell and Reed's Match Games	25
Barker and Smith Match Games	35

Mr. Wyllie is expected to return home from Australia via San Francisco, says the Turf, where he will be entertained by the players of that city. From there he wends his way East, and before his return home there might be a championship match arranged between the world's and the American champion.

J. P. Reed has accepted the terms of Charles Barker and will sign articles this week. If Reed devotes his entire leisure to draughts and leaves chess and other fascinations alone he may capture the coveted prize. Get down to hard work, Jimmy, and throw the broken Reed into Lake Michigan and do yourself and the greatest checker club in the world justice. LATER—Reed has signed articles.

IOWA CITY, Ia., March 30, 1889.

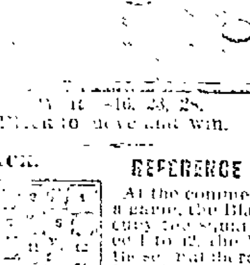
FRIEND DENVIR—Brother Calvert slips in his notation of position to Game No. 110 at 53d move. The man is not on 21, but on 22. The man that was on 21 went to 30 and is now a King on 26. Mr. Calvert must look again. Game No 125 is on the 18-14 line of Second D. Corner and for the 20th move plays 27-24 with a White win. Since Black loses this game is played (after 27-24) what harm is there in playing 16-19 for 21st move? Can White win? The position is:

Black—1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 15. | Black's
White—14, 18, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32. | play, 16-19.
What then, Mr. [illegible] Smith?

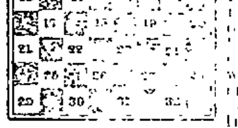
The 12-16 query in the [illegible] game is a loss.

Yours [illegible] [illegible] L. GORTON.

POSITION [illegible] STY. CON[illegible]



[illegible] 16, 23, 28.
[illegible] to move and win.



REFERENCE BOARD.

At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 1 to 12, the White Men the squares numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on a board, number it as chart; play over one of the games once or twice, and then you [illegible] the sense of the [illegible] yourself a checker player. Try it!! Black always move first. In case "Our Column" does not appear address the ED.

THEY WERE TOO DIFFICULT.

After devoting considerable time to the examination of solutions to Mr. Belden's Problems No. 10[illegible], 1[illegible]6 and [illegible], endeavoring to conclude who was deserving of prize offered, we sent the batch of them to the author of the three brilliants. Upon returning same he says: "After examining carefully all solutions sent I regret to say there was no one who solved correctly any one of the three problems, and inclose you plays demonstrating same. The nearest any one came to it was Mr. ——, who in Position No. [illegible] at 7th move played 14-17 for a draw. The position at this point is:

Black—20, 21. Kings 19, 31. | White to
White—22, 23. Kings 11, 17. | move.

17..11	21..17	22..17	31..26	7..10
24..28	18..14	[illegible]	11..7	27..23
14..18	28..32	26..22	32..27	17..13
				Drawn

"There is no way of getting around it, and it spoils the beauty of the position. —— came the nearest of any to solving the positions, and if you are going to award prizes to any one he should be the man, though his solutions of 105 and 107 are both faulty."

Mr. James M. Dykes, the once famous expert, paid Chatham, Ont., a visit last week, and of course while there called at the club rooms. He expressed his admiration at the elegant manner in which the club was conducted, and said the ladies, of which there were sixteen, were the finest he had ever seen. When asked as to the Canadian championship he simply gave this as his humble opinion that Fleming ought at least visit Chatham for once as he (Fleming) never played anywhere else than in [illegible]. The following are Mr. Dykes' scores with the members of the Chatham Checker Club:

Dykes......1	Douglas....0	Drawn......0
Dykes......7	La Vasseur..5	Drawn...... 4
Dykes......1	Haviland...0	Drawn...... 0
Dykes......9	Baker...... 2	Drawn......7
Dykes......3	Clark......0	Drawn......0
Dykes......5	Lumsey......0	Drawn......1
Dykes......0	Labatte......7	Drawn......4

SOLUTION TO NO. 10[illegible]—BY W. C. BELDEN.

Black 1, 2, [illegible] King 11. | Black to move and
White 6, [illegible], 23, 2[illegible]. | draw.

12..16	27..31	21..18	24..15	15..6
9..6	5..6	5..9	2..6	1..10
16..19	31..26	18..15	11..7	20..21
6..2	6..1	9..14	6..1(b)	10..14
23..27	26..23	19..2[illegible]	7..11	11..15
13..9	1..5(a	18..24(1	14..10	Drawn

Variation 1.

2..6(2	23..27	16..11	19..23	27..[illegible]
15..19	1..18	11..27	18..22	Drawn
6..10	27..31	14..17		

Variation 2.

14..10	23..27	[illegible]..16	15..11	31..27
15..6	9..14	27..31	14..18	Drawn
2..9	11..15	16..12		

(a) If 1-6 then 19-24 draws.
(b) If 23-16 then 6-10 draws.

GAME NO. 1[illegible]2—"KETCHUM'S BRISTOL."

The following play is by the celebrated [illegible] analyst, who [illegible] overed a win [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] have been [illegible] before [illegible] in the [illegible] Bell and [illegible] controversy, and is so considered one of the greatest [illegible] checker contributors of the present time. [illegible] It is Mr. W. C. [illegible] Col. The following [illegible] which should be closely observed by [illegible].

11..16	24..15	18..7	25..21	16..19
23..18	15..19	[illegible]..22	7..11	2)..2..7
16..20	2[illegible]..1	27..32	21..17	11..16
21..19	1..8	2..7	2..32	7..11
[illegible]	[illegible]	11..15	17..13	16..20
15..9	1[illegible]..1[illegible]	7..11(a	31..27	17..13
[illegible]	21..14	15..10	[illegible]	24..28
22..17	[illegible]	11..7	[illegible]..10	[illegible]..23
8..11	[illegible]	12..[illegible]	[illegible]	13..17
2[illegible]	[illegible]	7..2	[illegible]	21..22
[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]..9	31..27
29..25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]..26
15..24	[illegible]	3..7	1[illegible]..10	2[illegible]..22
25..19	[illegible]	6..9	[illegible]	11..15
4..8	[illegible]	1[illegible]..8	[illegible]	31..28
17..1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8..11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28..21
2[illegible]	[illegible]	9..14	21..[illegible]	2[illegible]..21
11..15	3[illegible]..2[illegible]	2[illegible]..9	6..2	Drawn
1[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]..3	[illegible]	
1[illegible]..19	32..2[illegible]	[illegible]	9-11..17(d	

Variation 1.

11..18	[illegible]	[illegible]	21..25	Blk wins
2[illegible]..28	[illegible]	[illegible]..21	21..2[illegible]	same as
2[illegible]..[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]..[illegible]	position
28..32	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]..31	No. 106

Variation 2.

21..25	25..30	[illegible]..10	21..25	25..30
2[illegible]	[illegible]	16..11	[illegible]..22	58..11
2..7	11..19	6..11	[illegible]..30	2..21
11..15	[illegible]	2[illegible]..[illegible]	32..28	15..10
7..10	30..1[illegible]	21..2[illegible]	[illegible]..25	5..1
23..32	1[illegible]	2[illegible]..[illegible]	[illegible]	10..1[illegible]
30..14	[illegible]	7..10	2[illegible]..10	1..5
19..1	1[illegible]..[illegible]	11..15	21..19	11..1[illegible]
21..25	[illegible]	[illegible]	1..[illegible]	2..[illegible]
24..7	10..16	1[illegible]..14	27..2[illegible]	10..14
14..19	10..7(f	[illegible]..18	1[illegible]..9	2[illegible]..29
16..19(e	[illegible]	15..11	1[illegible]..[illegible]	18..2[illegible]
19..14	25..21	[illegible]..21(g	9..[illegible]	[illegible]..[illegible]
2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]..[illegible]	B. wins

NOTES BY [illegible] W. C. BELDEN.

(a) Correct [illegible] 6-2. [illegible] (from m) a Gould's book for the [illegible] showing a forced [illegible] draw.
(b) Solution to [illegible] No. 105.
(c) 18-2[illegible], 30-2[illegible], 2-[illegible] [illegible] black wins.
(d) Solution to Problem No. 1-6.
(e) Key move of position [illegible] at any stage of solution allows a draw.
(f) If 1-17 then 21-27 wins. Again, if 21-25, then 19-24 [illegible].
(g) 26-2[illegible] 1-[illegible] loses.
(h) If 20-2[illegible] then [illegible]-3 wins.
(i) 9-14, 15-[illegible], 1-[illegible], 23-18 black wins. 9-13 also loses.

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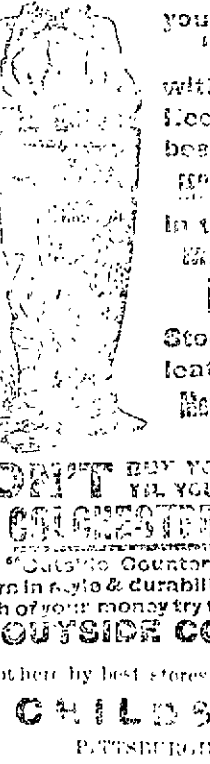

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SECRETS SAFELY KEPT.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS ARE CLOSE MOUTHED ON OCCASION.

They Often Know Much More Than They Print—Secretary Blaine's Wonderful Memory—How a Subscriber's Question Was Answered—Notes of Interest.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senator Teller's sensible proposition to abolish the secret sessions of the senate is likely to carry when that body again convenes. The secret session is a farce and a nuisance. It is a farce because it is not secret, after all, and it is a nuisance because it inflicts upon senators the necessity of lying and upon newspaper men the need of asking great statesmen to violate their oaths of office. Everybody knows that the newspapers print more or less correctly the proceedings of these so called secret executive sessions, and the information on which their reports are based must come from the senators themselves, since they are the only persons present. As a rule every newspaper man has two or three senators on whom he depends for information.

In most cases these senators are from the state in which the journal is printed that the correspondent represents, but not always. The correspondent keeps two or three senators "on his string," so that if one cannot be found in good time there remains at least one more to fall back upon. Correspondents do a good deal of "trading" in this matter of secret sessions, and find it a great help. For instance, the Boston correspondent worms from the Massachusetts senators all he can and gives the substance thereof to his friends, correspondents from Philadelphia and Chicago. These have meanwhile extracted as much possible from the Pennsylvania and Illinois senators, and when it is all put together each correspondent finds he has a pretty full and correct account of the proceedings.

It must not be supposed that senators willingly talk of secret sessions. As a rule they are exceedingly reluctant to speak, but many of them are under such obligations to correspondents and the papers they represent, and have such a full realization of the necessities of the case from a journalistic standpoint, that they permit themselves to be coaxed into giving up a few fragmentary words. A vast majority of the senators try to still their consciences with the conceit that in refusing to do much more than give assent or dissent to the interrogatives of the correspondent they are preserving their oaths inviolate; but there are a few senators who frankly say the secret session is a humbug, and tell all they know without guise or guile. Lucky the correspondent who has one of these senators "on his string."

One of the remarkable phases of public life in Washington is the close relationship and perfect confidence existing between statesmen and newspaper correspondents. The successful correspondents at Washington are men of character and honor. If they are not men who can be safely trusted with secrets they are out of place in Washington. One of the chief duties of a capital newspaper writer is to discriminate as to what may be properly printed. In his free and friendly relations with public men he becomes possessed of information which he could not give to the public without working injustice to his friends; and though not bound by either the expressed or implied obligations of the confidential communication he finds it necessary to be on the alert, lest he at one time or another fail to exercise the nice discrimination which judges so infallibly between the public and the private. It happens very frequently that newspaper men become possessors of secrets which would ruin the careers of public men if published in full, but no line of which ever finds its way into print. Discretion and honor are so well understood here as newspaper characteristics that senators, representatives and cabinet officers place more confidence in correspondents than in their own colleagues. Neatly illustrative of this was a little corridor incident which occurred in the Arlington hotel when Gen. Harrison was quartered there, just before inauguration. An Indiana friend of Gen. Harrison's was giving two newspaper men a bit of information, "absolutely confidential, not to be published." He had not proceeded far in his relation of the state secret when he paused and whispered:

"Step over this way a little. I'm afraid Senator —— is overhearing us."

As an instance of the confidence placed in newspaper correspondents by public men an odd story may be told, though the name of the chief actor must of course be omitted. Two or three months before the Republican national convention last year a New York correspondent called on a certain senator, who had not been generally considered a candidate for the presidency, and was astonished to hear the senator say:

"I believe I can be nominated for the presidency in the Chicago convention. I have about made up my mind to be a candidate in dead earnest. Now, I will tell you of a little plan I have in mind. I'll charter a special train from Washington to Chicago and invite all the newspaper representatives to go along as my guests. Invitations for this trip will be sent out about three weeks before the convention, and I count that, inasmuch as newspaper men are only human like the rest of us, this little stroke of mine will result in having me a good deal boomed for the nomination in all the leading papers of the country."

The newspaper men listened to this novel proposition with no little amazement, but finally plucked up courage enough to reply:

"Senator, since your confiding such a matter to me implies that you want my opinion on it, I will give you that very frankly. It would never do in the world. You mean well, of course, but instead of bringing you friends and strength it would only subject you to ridicule. In the first place, one or other of the railroads sends out a special train to carry the correspondents free of charge. Many of the correspondents refuse to accept even this favor. Newspapers and newspaper men are much more independent about such things than they used to be. If you hire a special train, senator, you will not have enough passengers to make up a good whist party. If I were you, I should dismiss the idea from my mind at once."

The senator took the newspaper man's advice. He hired no special train, and his name was not mentioned in the Chicago convention.

Secretary Blaine is a much richer man than he is generally credited with being. He is more than a millionaire. Probably the luckiest investment Mr. Blaine ever made was in the Little Hope mine at Leadville, Colo., which has alone made the secretary rich. That mine has paid $4,500,000 dividends in the last five years, of which large sum Mr. Blaine's share has been about one-seventh. "That mine appears to be misnamed," said a friend to him, recently; "it should be called Great Hope instead of Little Hope." "Yes," replied the secretary, "Great Hope would be better. I have already got from that mine $1,300 for every one invested, and have the stock left." Mr. Blaine is also a large stockholder in the Pride of Erin mine at Leadville, which is paying dividends of $25,000 a month.

Secretary Blaine's wonderful memory for names and faces is almost daily demonstrated by actual test. A few days ago ex-Congressman Thomas, of Illinois, took a cousin of his to call at the state department. "Blaine won't remember me," said the cousin, who is a Chicagoan named Saunders. "I never met him but once, and that was only for a couple of minutes, here in his office, when he was secretary of state under Garfield. It would be simply miraculous if he were to remember my face, let alone my name, at this late day." The ex-congressman had so much confidence in Blaine's memory that he wagered his cousin a box of cigars the secretary would either call him by name or remember his face and tell where and under what circumstances they had last met. When the pair entered the room of the secretary of state Mr. Blaine stepped forward to give greeting to Thomas. This done, he turned to the cousin, held Saunders' hand ten or fifteen seconds, looking him meanwhile in the eye, and finally saying: "I am glad to see you, Mr. Saunders. Eight years have passed since we met in this very room." And thus Thomas won the wager.

Among the many office seekers still remaining in Washington is one whose case possesses more than ordinary interest. Mrs. Col. Young, widow of one of North Carolina's most prominent Republicans, wants the postoffice in her town, and could get it if her congressman would indorse her papers. This the congressman refuses to do. "And just to think," says Mrs. Young, "that my husband and I once owned this congressman. Mr. Cheatham was once our slave. His middle name is Plummer, and that is what we used to call him. I can remember the little mulatto boy so well. Dozens of times I said to my husband: 'Don't keep little Plummer out there in the cold holding the horse. Tie the horse and let the boy come in to the fire.' I was very kind to the little fellow, and he used to think everything of us but now that our slave has become our congressman he doesn't seem to wish to be kind to me. He has even proposed that I agree to take a minor clerkship here in one of the departments, as he has decided to put one of his colored constituents in the postoffice, and he wants to get me out of the way."

Writing of newspaper men reminds me of an odd duty which often falls to them in the regular run of business. If the subscribers of metropolitan daily newspapers knew the trouble they were putting people to with their never ceasing inquiries about naturalization laws, land laws, etc., perhaps they would be more modest in their requests. Let us follow one of these inquiries from start to finish. It was received through the mails in the office of a Chicago newspaper. The managing editor assigned it to one of his assistants. This painstaking and patient gentleman spent three hours in the office library trying to find out the information asked for, but without success. He reported his failure to the managing editor, and that personage merely exclaimed: "Wire the Washington office to look it up."

In ten minutes the Washington correspondent had started his young man for the department of justice with the telegraphed inquiry between his fingers. At the department he was told: "We never answer questions. In fact, it is against the law for us to give opinions that are not asked for by the president or members of his cabinet. Besides, if it were to become known that we were answering legal questions to everybody, it is my belief that inside of a month we'd be getting 50,000 letters of that sort a day. I can't answer your question, but I will show you where you can find the information you seek." And after a few moments' inspection of a big book the assistant correspondent was on his way to his office with the solution of the problem in his pocket. In a few minutes the answer was speeding over the wires Chicagoward, and next morning "Old Subscriber" picked up his paper, read with much satisfaction the short but clear and comprehensive response to his query, and said to himself: 'It doesn't seem to be a bit of trouble for these newspaper fellows to answer questions. They know everything.'

WALTER WELLMAN.

Mr. Broughton's Art Address.

Mr. Broughton, A. R. A., delivered an interesting address at Birmingham lately, on distributing the prizes at the Municipal School of Art. He cited to the students the words of his own master: "Don't talk of what you want to do, or don't want to do, or what you are going to do, but go and do your best, and let that talk for you." Others besides art students would do well to take this advice to heart.—London Times.

A SPORTSMAN'S TROPHIES.

Mr. Von der Wettern's Collection of Deer Horns, Guns, Etc.

Mr. W. Von der Wettern, Sr., who resides at No. 413 West Saratoga street, is one of the best posted sportsmen in Baltimore. He was originally a forester in Germany. The rifle is his choice gun, and, while he is fond of small game shooting, large game has been his favorite sport. That he is a master hand at rifle shooting a case of twenty gold medals attests.

Like all ardent sportsmen Mr. Von der Wettern has preserved many trophies of the chase, his collection of deer and other horns being one of the finest, if not the finest, in this country. The horns number over 300 pair, and are valued at over $10,000. They were all beautifully mounted by Mr. Von der Wettern, and, as he keeps them for his own pleasure, the immense amount of work which he has spent on them has been a source of pleasure.

On reaching the fourth floor of Mr. Von der Wettern's dwelling the visitor finds himself confronted by a passage, the walls of which are studded with mounted horns, under which are a lot of cages filled with song birds. The horns are of all kinds and so arranged above and about the cages as to remind the looker on of a rose bush with its thorns guarding the roses. In two rooms leading from the passage are neatly and systematically arranged nearly 300 pairs of horns. The mounting is artistic. Each pair is a true pair, being attached by the frontal bone of the animal to which they belonged. By the means of screws passing through this bone the horns are attached to the shield shaped wooden panels, the size of the panels being in conformity with the horns. The panels are attached to the walls by hooks, so that they may be easily handled.

There are horns that would have been the pride of old hunters in the days when rifles [illegible] from horns and [illegible] that would adorn the [illegible], horns that the dude would give up his last dollar for, so that his cane and umbrella handle might be the envy of his fellow chappies; horns, big and little, straight and crooked, of normal and abnormal growth, from foreign shores and different parts of America, some with and some without a history; some that would make corkscrews, some that would make gimlets, some that would make boat hooks and other that would make baseball bats and battle axes. In fact, it would be hard to find a more varied or beautiful collection. Besides the horns the sanctum contains a collection of pipes and canes of rare design, gathered from different parts of the world.

Mr. Von der Wettern has not as yet catalogued his collection of horns, but on each pair he has attached a ticket which bears the name of the animal from which the horns were taken. The most striking of the horns are those of the elk. One pair of these came from an Oregon elk, and attached to the horns is a portion of the skull of the animal neatly fitted into a life sized head carved from wood. The horns are nearly as tall as a man, and it takes a lengthy pair of arms to be able to span the distance between the top prongs. One horn contains nine and the other seven prongs. Another pair from a Montana elk, though containing but twelve prongs, weighs thirty-six pounds. The lightest pair weighs eighteen pounds. Deer horns from different species of deer naturally form the larger part of the collection. The finest specimen is from a black tailed deer killed in Colorado. It has fifteen prongs. The others range down to one prong. Among the deer horns those of the German noble deer are the most beautiful, the colors ranging from light brown to a seal brown and black, the tips of all being polished white. The largest of the collection has fourteen prongs.

Mr. Von der Wettern's firearms are all adapted to the sport to which he is devoted. Besides a regular target rifle, he has a case of guns of foreign and domestic patterns, generally of smaller bores, from 12 down to 16. Some of them are combination guns for shot and ball. One fowling piece has two sets of barrels of different caliber which fit the same stock. A handsome leather case sheathes a collection of his hunting knives.—Baltimore Sun.

A Plumber's Trick.

The Sanitary News describes a new plumbers' trick, which has been first discovered in Milwaukee, but may be known elsewhere, so that architects and inspectors will do well to be on their guard against it. In Milwaukee, as in many other cities, all soil pipes put up in dwelling houses must be tested by filling them with water. A certain firm, knowing that a defective pipe had been used, contrived to plug it with clay, so that the water applied for testing it did not enter the pipe at all. It is not stated how the inspector happened to find out this ingenious deception, but he did, and the offending firm was reported, and punished by having its license revoked until the defective pipe should be replaced by a new one. Most persons will say that the revocation of the license ought to have been made permanent.—Scientific American.

Professional Advice.

Certain physicians are careful not to give advice to people except when they are formally consulted, or in the strict relation of physician and patient.

One evening at a social party a lady was introduced to the celebrated Dr. B——.

"Oh doctor, I'm so glad to have met you!" exclaimed the [illegible] "what do you do when you have an awful headache?"

"Go to a doctor," said the celebrated Dr. B——.—Youth's Companion.

"This butter, Mr. S——," said the dealer, "captured our prize at the farmers' fair," and S—— [illegible] a taste of the compound and [illegible] the prize was a [illegible] and [illegible] cake, I would [illegible] butter could have carried it off [illegible]"—Grocers' Advocate.

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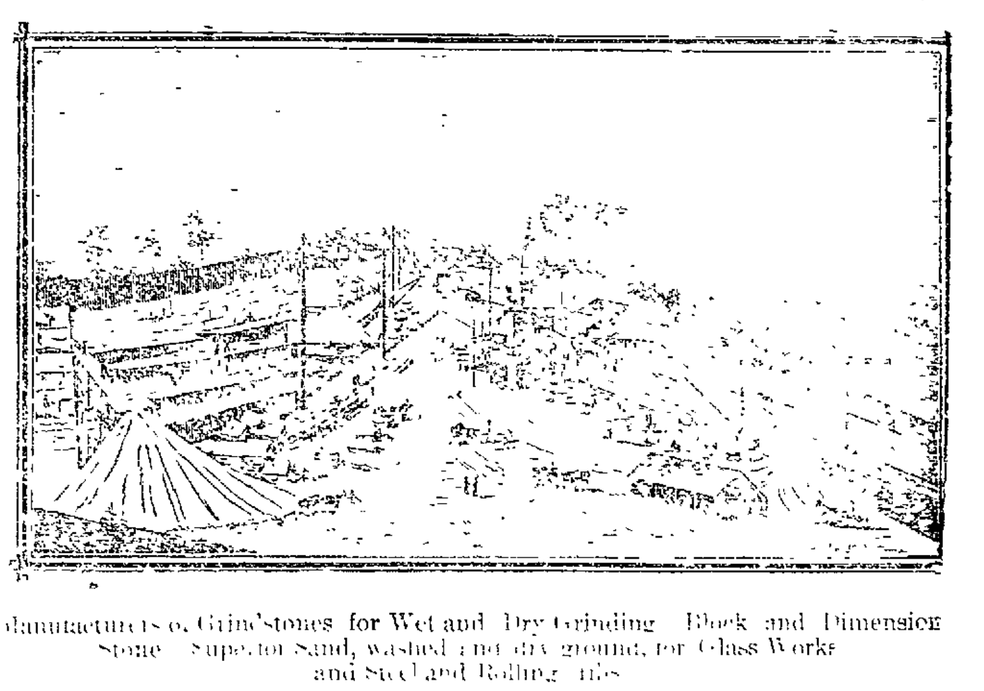

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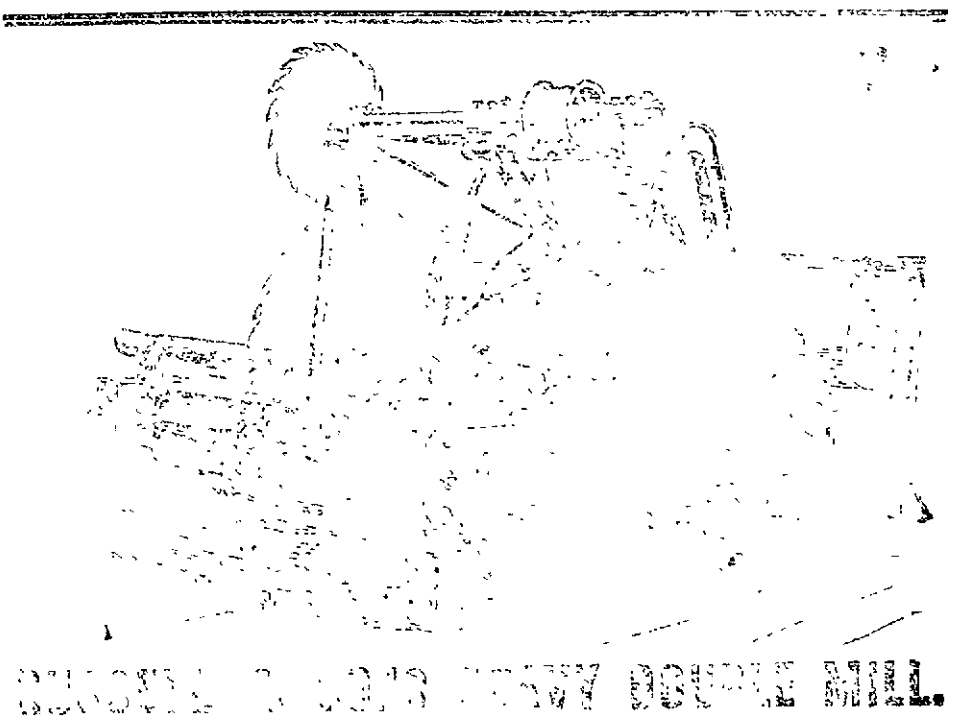

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THE WANDERERS

STILL WORKING THE NORTH DISTRICT.

They Find Many Small Matters of Interest While Travelling for The Independent.

MR EDITOR:—Last Monday we again packed our grips and made our way for the mines in the vicinity of Akron We were in pretty good spirits, as everything looked very encouraging, and we were considerably elated over our trip the week previous. We had been told that two very large mines called Lakeview and Steese's were working every day and employing about one hundred and fifty men each, but when we arrived on the ground we found that we had been misinformed, as there are only from fifty to sixty men in each mine, and they work but about half time. Now this clearly demonstrates the need of a good, reliable mining paper in our midst. The workmen in each of our many mines are almost totally ignorant as to what is transpiring round about them. The only news they get comes second-handed, and very often from very questionable sources. A great many rumors are afloat which only serve to make the men discontented, while most of them are absolutely false. Hence we find a great many incorrect ideas and wrong impressions among the men concerning mines at a distance. At one place we will hear that a certain mine has declared for a reduction, or does not pay deficiency; again that the president of the National Progressive Union is about to call out all miners on account of some trifling local difficulty. Now this should not be so, and will not, when we have a good, lively paper circulating among the miners of this district. We are glad to see that the miners recognize this fact, and that they are helping to make THE INDEPENDENT a success by giving their hearty support.

As I stated in the beginning, we visited the two mines already mentioned, and although work is very slow, we did reasonably well and secured a good list of subscribers.

LAKEVIEW.

First came Lakeview mine, which is operated by the Lakeview Coal Company, with office at Akron. The boss of the mine is Mr. John Phillips, who readily consented to allow us to canvass the men in the mine. This is a large mine and in good condition, although in some places it is quite wet. At one point called the sand bar the excavations pass right under what is said to be the bed of an ancient river, and the water pours down in one continual stream at this place. We left this mine feeling that if times were a little better we should have been more successful.

STEESE'S MINE.

This mine is located on the shore of Cottage Grove lake, and is operated by the Summit Bank Coal Company. They employ about fifty men and are working nearly every day, but at a great reduction of day hands and drivers, consequently the miners get no more than half work. Mr. John Beese is the boss at this mine and we found him a very pleasant and accommodating gentleman. He has our sincere thanks for favors shown us in conducting us through the mine We found this mine in good condition, and they are prepared to ship a large amount of coal if there was a demand for it. They are now sending out about one hundred and twenty-five tons of lump coal a day. We secured as correspondent from this mine, Mr. Jno. Solan, but we would not forget the genial J. H. Butt who also rendered us much valuable aid and promised to assist Mr. Solan in corresponding from this mine.

BURNETT MINE.

This mine is operated by Brewster Brothers and is situated one mile north of Hametown. Here we made the acquaintance of Jno. Hutchinson, the mine boss, who placed us in care of Joseph Dagenhard, of Doylestown. He took us through every working place and showed us many interesting things in the mine. We are under great obligations to the above mentioned gentlemen for kindness shown, and they have our most sincere thanks. This mine will be finished in about three months, but the company has another shaft, sunk one mile north of Manchester, and are preparing to lay a switch.

DENISON MINE.

We visited this mine on Thursday. It is located one mile west of Sherman Postoffice. Mr. Thos. D. Williams, a very pleasant gentleman, is the boss of this mine. We here obtained a list of fourteen subscribers, among the twenty-five men employed. A good many colored men work in this mine, most of whom expressed themselves as in sympathy with us and the object of our visit.

LOOMIS MINE.

On Friday we descended this mine, but circumstances combined to prevent a thorough canvass, so we left it until some future time, when we expect to get a goodly list of subscribers from the one hundred and twenty-five men employed here. From here we walked down the valley to

FOX LAKE NO. 2

Mr. David Neysmyth is the boss here. We made the circuit of this mine alone. They employ one hundred men, from whom we secured nineteen subscribers. However, we would have had a great many more if it had not been for the trouble they are having on account of deficient work. The company refuses to pay anything for low coal, dirt coming down over coal, water, horsebacks, etc. For the benefit of these men and all others interested we send you this week a copy of the scale prices for deficient work agreed upon by the miners and operators of this valley. The only branch lodge of the National Progressive Union which we have found is established at Wadsworth, and that is very weak considering the number of miners in the vicinity of Wadsworth. We hope that miners of the Tuscarawas valley will arouse themselves from their lethargy, look to their own interest, organize and make the third district the banner district of the State. Respectfully,

JAP AND NICK.

MINES AND MINERS.

Many Matters of General Interest.

The mines at New Straitsville are doing but little.

President John McBride will address a mass meeting of miners at Mansfield, Pa., on Monday.

The shaft at the Ridgway Burton Company's new mine, on the Shettler farm, is now down about sixteen feet.

Subscribers to THE INDEPENDENT who live near the coal mines will do it a favor by reporting such bits of news as may reach them. Address editorial office.

A convention of the miners of Subdistrict No. 4, of District No. 10, of the National Progressive Union, will be held at Mineral Point on Thursday, April 18.

THE INDEPENDENT'S list of subscribers among the coal miners is growing. Methods of securing news of interest to this increasing class of readers will be improved from week to week.

State Mine Inspector Hazeltine has appointed Thomas H. Love of Sherrodsville, Carroll county, district inspector for the fourth district for three years, beginning June 1.—Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Hysell's bill to compel mine operators to allow check weighmen on the weigh beams under penalty of fine for the first offense, or fine and imprisonment for the second offense, has become a law.

The biggest load that ever passed through the Ohio canal was shipped last summer. It consisted of ninety-four tons and thirteen hundred pounds of coal, or more than twelve tons heavier than any previous load.

The Carroll Free Press speaking of a coal find in Fox township says: "There are three veins of two, four and six feet in thickness; the smaller one being of the best quality, yet not thick enough to work profitably."

Mr. Watchorn said that the charges preferred against Lewis were in substance taken from the books of the railroad company. Mr. Patrick said on oath that the company had no books. Who lies?—Official Indiana Miners' Report

President John McBride of the Miners' National Progressive Union arrived home last week. He regards the disputed questions between the operators and miners as now practically settled, except in the State of Indiana, where there still seems to be an unwillingness to agree.

The Ridgway Burton Company is so crowded with its large force of clerks in its present quarters that it has leased a set of five commodious office rooms on the second floor of the Bammerlin block. The rooms adjoin each other, and are now being prepared for the reception of their new tenants.

It is said that the American Coal Company Association has decided to continue another year. It includes all the operators in the Hocking Valley. Their coal is now $1.00 at the mines and last year it was $1.20. They are paying the same for mining and one of the members says: "This certainly is one corporation that is not a monopoly."—Toledo Cor. Coal Trade Journal.

Soft coal is not quoted as active at any point; those who look for a high price on this commodity, apparently ignore the multiplying of the sources of production which are chronicled from week to week. Wages are being fought down to a low bassis in the effort to compete on sales in new territory and the rate of tolls on the railways is also down to a low basis.—F. E. Saward.

For several weeks during the past winter an agent representing several gentlemen financially interested in the Valley Railroad were engaged in taking options on coal land near Tabor and along the Beaver Dam, east of New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas county. The success that he met with has led the people of New Philadelphia to the conclusion that the Valley Railway will be extended to their city at no distant day placing them within eighty-five miles of Cleveland, on the line of the proposed through route between Cleveland and Pittsburg.—Cleveland Leader.

Another rise in the river last week and about three million bushels went out. Coal is still selling in Cincinnati actually below cost. It only commands about five and a half cents. It is worth four and a half cents here. The first big contract for Pittsburg gas coal has been taken at a surprisingly low rate. It is the Milwaukee gas contract for twenty thousand tons. It was taken by W. L. Scott for $2.53 per ton f. o. b. at Milwaukee. The Youghiogheny and Ashtabula Coal and Coke Company had the contract at $2.85 last year. Scott, it is claimed, has a special lake rate.—Pittsburg Cor. Coal Trade Journal.

The English correspondent of the American Manufacturer, March 20, writes: "The threatened strike of 65,000 colliers in South Wales has been avoided by the following terms having been arrived at this week: The men to abide loyally by the decision of the sliding scale committee; the masters agree to revise the terms of the sliding scale arrangement; the late advance in wages of 7½ per cent to be followed by a further advance of 2½ per cent on May 1, with any additional increase the scale may then show to be due. The Durham masters are getting restive, and have this week adopted resolutions favoring the abolition of the existing sliding scale and in support of agitation for a further advance of 20 per cent upon the present wage."

IMPORTANT TO MINERS.

PRESIDENT M'BRIDE ADVISES A CONCESSION,

Because it Will Guarantee Harmonious Relations All Around.

MASSILLON, O., April 12.—The following address issued to the miners speaks for itself:

To the miners and mine laborers of the United States:

To-day the operators of Ohio and the Pittsburg district have submitted the following proposition upon the price of mining for the next year: Hocking Valley, 62 1-2 cents for the first six months, and 67 1-2 for the last six months. Pittsburg district, 71 1-2 and 76 1-2 cents for the first and last half of the year.

At the late joint convention the miners' representatives offered as prices for the year, Hocking Valley 65 cents and Pittsburg district 74 cents. The operators refused to accept the proposition, and now that they offer us a settlement upon a straight two and a half cents per ton reduction below the rates which have prevailed for the past two years, and their proposition being almost, if not altogether the equivalent of the one made by us, I would urge upon our miners that the operators' offer be accepted. I urge the acceptance of the operators' proposition, not because any direct benefit will accrue to operators or miners by reason of such reduction, but because it guarantees, even with a continuation of dull trade such as we are now having, peaceful and harmonious relations between miners and mine operators; prevents an indiscriminate fight for advantage, and insures an adjustment of all disputes during the coming year by methods of arbitration and conciliation. It will also re-establish the joint movement of miners and operators, and this, together with the absence of strife and bitterness which must come to many parts of the competitive district without an agreement, is well worth our sacrificing two and one-half cents per ton. If no agreement is effected between this and May 1st, strikes in many parts of the district are inevitable, and these necessitate the contribution of large sums of money from working miners to aid those who are contending for price and who suffer not only from loss of wages, but too often from hunger's gnawing pains. The vote of miners at the different mines in the competitive district upon the circular issued by us immediately after the adjournment of the joint convention indicates a very general desire to maintain scale rates, but in nearly every case we are urged to use all honorable means in our power to avoid a strike. The position of the miners' delegates at the joint convention was heartily endorsed, and it is owing to this, to the general stagnation in trade and to the inability of miners to carry a strike to a successful termination at this time and under existing conditions that I ask you now to be guided by my advice and accept this reduction of two and one-half cents per ton below last year's rates. My honest judgment is that if you make this concession now in the interest of peace and harmony, the future will demonstrate the wisdom of your action.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN McBRIDE,

President National Progressive Union Miners and Mine Laborers.

THE SCALE

Is the Question Still Agitating the Miners and Operators.

The meeting of the Ohio coal operators at the Neil house yesterday afternoon resulted in electing four delegates to attend joint convention of K. of L. miners and operators of Ohio and Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg next Monday. The delegates chosen were Oscar Townsend, of Cleveland; H. D Towney and J. N. Morton, of Columbus, and H. G. Chapman, of the Jackson district. No decision relative to the scale was made, and the object of sending the delegates to the joint convention is to have them confer with the miners in regard to this matter.—Columbus Press.

Cleveland Trade Report.

[From the Coal Trade Journal.]

Massillon	$2 50@2 60
Palmyra	2 85@2 90
Pittsburg	2 00@2 10
Salineville	1 85@1 95
Kentucky Cannel	4 00
Goshen	2 00@2 10
Sherrodsville	1 95
Osnaburg	2 00
Coshocton	2 35
Hocking	2 15

Anthracite—Grate, $5.00. egg, $5 00; stove, $5.00; chestnut, $5.15 per ton, delivered. Wholesale—Grate, $4 95; egg, $4.95; stone. $5 18; chestnut, $5.18.

The outlook in the lake trade for bituminous coal is still uncertain. Only a few vessel charters have as yet been made, and they are at 60 cents to the head of Lake Superior. This is 10 cents below the opening freight of last year.

Added to the troubles in the mining districts is a very unhealthy state of affairs here. The dock laborers demand last year's prices while their employers ask for a reduction of two cents a ton and at this writing everything points to a delay in shipments. It is agreed on all hands that there will not be much of a movement before June. The dealers in Massillon coal have kept up the warfare with no signs of settlement, and the best grades are still selling at $3 00, with hard coal $1 00 a ton lower at retail than it was before opening of the cut in Massillon.

Coal Mining Prices.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—The scale conference of the Western Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad coal miners and operators adjourned last evening after adopting a scale providing for the payment of 71½ cents per ton for mining in Western Pennsylvania during the summer months and 76½ cents in the winter, and 62½ and 67½ cents per ton for the same seasons in Ohio. This is a redution of two and one half cents per ton on the present scale, which expires on the 30th inst.

Another Coal Find.

The discovery of another vein of coal is of such frequent occurrence here as not to call up visions of a boom. Pattinson & Smith are drilling on the Shilling and Kitzmiller farms west of the city, and have struck coal in each of the two holes put down. The veins are about four feet thick.

ELTON.

There will be Easter services at the McFarren church Sunday.

Mr. Ben Hall and family spent a few days with Mr. Hollinger's.

Miss Sophia Kimmerline is visiting her friend, Mrs. Shetler, near Navarre.

Mr. John Bidle, of Apple Creek, is spending a few days with his parents.

In the last communication from Elton, M L. Boughman, V. S., was made to read Hartman.

The new shaft is to be opened or located soon, but nothing is definitely known by outsiders.

Mr. and Mrs. Silvester McFarren attended the funeral of Mr. Christ. Huffman at Wooster, Sunday.

Mr. Wirt McClintock will teach the winter term at McFarren's school. Mr. Masters closes his term at that place Friday.

Mr. Philip Bidle, one of our oldest inhabitants, has been under the doctor's care, the symptoms indicating something like lung fever.

Mr. William Husten has put a second story to the one story part of his house, greatly enhancing the beauty of a home that was lovely before.

Mr. Fox, the former superintendent of the Elm Run mine, is lying sick at home. Mr. Thomas Thomas, the present superintendent and a resident of Elton, fills his new position well.

The wife of Levi Calp was taken to the insane asylum at Toledo last week; two of the children were sent to the Children's Home, the third one remaining with its grandmother.

Mr. John Boughman has been to Canton to see Dr. Wilbur about his hearing; The said M. D. has become known here by his succesful removal of cancer from Mrs. Alice Shilling a former resident of this place.

Mr. Alden McFarren has been suffering for some time with a combination of throat troubles. Sore throat and quinsy are the last and cause his friends much uneasiness because of the possibility of blood poisoning.

The school at "Glick's College" closed Wednesday, and in the evening the scholars gave a very creditable entertainment, assisted by some older people. Mr. Rosenbury, the teacher, has been hired for another term.

Miss Clara Allen and Mr. John Morris were married at Canton Monday, April 1st.; a few of their most intimate friends were invited in at Mr. Evans in the evening them "bon voyage." The recent death of a near relative of Mrs. Morris, kept them from having more of their friends with them, who extend their good wishes nevertheless.

A goodly number of the friends of Mrs. Jasper Shisler were invited to be present Thursday evening at the marriage of her daughter Emma to Mr. Ojlva McFarren An unusually enjoyable time was reported. The guests departed in the wee sma' hours, leaving behind many handsome presents as tokens of their friendship.

ALUM BAKING POWDERS.

Active Measures Against Them by the Ohio State Authorities.

The Ohio State Dairy and Food Commission have published the following notifications.

"The use of alum in baking powder is considered deleterious — not healthy, hence, the use of this mineral is prohibited in the manufacture of baking powder."

"Baking powder that contains alum is not a fit article of consumption. Parties selling or manufacturing such baking powder will be liable to arrest for selling an article that is considered deleterious to health."

The commission have published the names of baking powders found by analysis to be made from alum as follows:

ALUM BAKING POWDERS.

CROWN,	FOREST CITY,
KENTON,	ONE SPOON,
SILVER STAR,	COOKS' FAVORITE
PATAPSCO,	EMPIRE,
GOLD,	VETERAN,
SUN FLOWER,	JERSEY,
BUCKEYE,	PEERLESS,
WHEELER'S,	CARLETON,
GEM,	SCIOTO,
GRAPE CRYSTAL,	CROWN SPECIAL,

FULL WEIGHT
PURE
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a centuryy. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans,

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

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LOTS FOR SALE—I have about twenty good building lots located at East Greenville, Stark county, that I am willing to sell on easy terms.

ANDREW B. HERSHEY.

37-3m East Greenville, O.

The Trotting Bred Stallions,

Long's Hiatoga

—AND—

Hambletonian Chief,

Will make the season of 1889 at the Wm. Sinnock stables, No. 16 Spring Alley, east of North Mill street, Massillon.

HIATOGA is 16¼ hands high, weighs 1,300 lbs., a fine bay. Sired by Scott's Hiatoga, standard; has proved himself a good stock horse.

HAMBLETONIAN CHIEF is a dark dapple brown, weighs 1,100 pounds. Sired by old Buckeye Chief; dam Rysdyk's Hambletonian 10. The old mare was recently sold to Mr. Coxey to go on his stock farm in Kentucky as a breeder In these two horses I have the crosses direct from Hiatoga and Hambletonian. I am aware that the country is being filled up with horses on paper

Call and see my stock, for terms, pedigrees etc. Terms reasonable. Examine cards, posters, etc. at stable.

GEORGE ZIELLEY

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Jacob Bash, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 9th day of March, 1889.

HENRY H. SNYDER,
Executor

40-t4

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Daniel W. Rogers, late of Stark county, Ohio.

Dated April 4, 1889.

ANNA ROGERS,
Administratrix.

41-3w

Notice.

On the fifth day of March, in the year 1889, the probate court of Stark county, declared the estate of Catherine Sibila, deceased, to be probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore required to present their claims against the estate of the undersigned, for allowance, within six months from the time above mentioned, or they will not be entitled to payment.

JACOB R. SCHLAGEL,
Administrator of the estate of C. Sibila, deceased.
March 11. Massillon, O.

Legal Notice.

Philip Harmon, sr., whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 2nd day of February, 1889, Mary Smith filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Stark, and State of Ohio against the above named party and others, praying for the partition of certain lands in said petition described, the assignment of dower, and other equitable relief. Said Philip Harmon, sr., is required to answer on or before the 20th day of April, 1889.

40-6t

Notice to Land Owners.

To Julia Barnhart, whose place of residence is at Chicago, Illinois:

You are hereby notified, that the viewers and surveyor appointed by the Commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, in their order of March 4th, 1889, to lay out and survey the county road, petitioned for by the undersigned and others, will meet at the beginning of said road on the line between Sections 33 and 34, in Jackson township, said county, on the 1st day of May, 1889, for the purpose set forth in said order. Said petition asks for the location of a county road on the following line to wit: Beginning at a point in the county road running from New Berlin to Massillon, where it is crossed by line between Sections 33 and 34, of Jackson township, said county, and running thence south on said line to the line between Perry and Jackson townships, and thence running south on the line between Sections 3 and 4, of Perry township, said county, to a county road now open, known as the Jackson lane

The 15th day of May, 1889, is the day by which claims for compensation must be filed.

Dated the 8th day of April, A. D., 1889.

JOHN FIERSTOS.

Legal Notice.

George Baum, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 18th day of March, 1889, Mary Francis Baum filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said George Baum, on the ground of willful absence for more than three years last passed, and for alimony, and custody of their child, and to be restored to her maiden name. Said case will be for hearing on and after May 21st, 1889.

MARY FRANCIS BAUM,
By Wm. McMILLEN, her attorney. 43-6t

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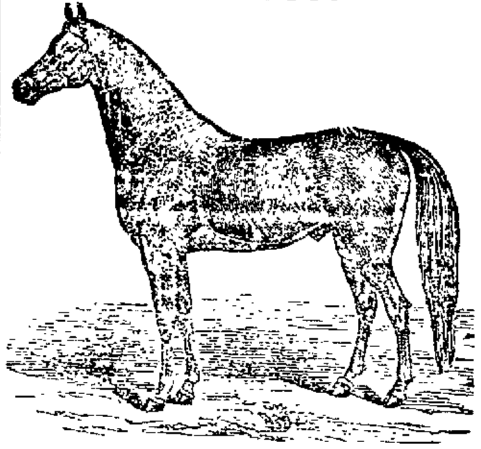
—IN USE AT—
TRUSS AXLE
Stock Farm,
FOR 1889.



DR. TALMAGE, 4407, (Sire of yearling stake winners) by Onward, record 2:25¾; dam by Cuyler.

D. W. THOMAS, 4490, by Cardinal, dam by Harold.

HARRY CARLOS, record 2:40¾.

Send for full pedigrees and terms. Address

S. TOOHEY, Popr., Canal Dover, O

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